

Montgomery Republicans

MONTGOMERY REPUBLICANS
February 17, 1906.

Editor The Bee:
In reply to the interview of Col. Pearre in the Baltimore Sun of February 9th, with reference to the Rockville post office contest, I beg to present the following facts, because they have largely been suppressed. Mr. J. P. B. Veirs and myself were the only applicants for the office and I never consented that my friends should use my name in this connection until the latter part of November, previous to which time I had stated in good faith that I did not expect to become a candidate. I recall, however, that during the Republican primary contest last summer, in which Col. Pearre opposed my reelection to the County Chairmanship, that Mr. T. C. Noyes, in his interest, offered me the Rockville post office if I would withdraw from the contest, when I stated that I would not sell out my friends for the office.

After the primary contest, which resulted in my carrying eleven out of the sixteen precincts of the county against all of Col. Pearre's influence with postmasters and office-holders of the county and the national administration, together with the most strenuous efforts of his friends to carry the county for Mr. Baker. Also, after I had conducted what was considered a successful campaign in the general election, my friends vigorously urged that I become a candidate for the Rockville postmastership, to which I finally consented, feeling that my previous statement did not prevent me from then becoming a candidate. Certainly I could exercise the same right that Col. Pearre did in the appointment of his brother as postmaster at Cumberland, when he turned down his worthy and faithful friend, Mr. C. H. Holtzman.

Col. Pearre admits that he offered the postmastership to Mr. Thomas Dawson, one of the most popular Republicans of the county, and it is believed for the purpose of eliminating him as a candidate for Congress, but Mr. Dawson was not so cheap and flatly declined.

On January 9th Mr. Hitchcock, the First Assistant Postmaster General wrote Col. Pearre that Mr. Veirs would be recommended for reappointment unless reasons were presented showing conclusively that such action would not be for the best interests of the service and to advise the Department regarding this case at his earliest convenience which he did, concurring with the Department in the strongest kind of a recommendation. So far as I was personally concerned, this closed the matter until Col. Pearre attempted, through the Montgomery Press and other papers, to mislead the public by inferring that he had not expressed any preference as between the applicants, when he had sought on numerous occasions to influence the organization and my friends in direct opposition to me.

At the inference of Col. Pearre and the Department, serious charges were preferred by Chas. H. Edmunds, a reputable and reliable colored man, tending to show that Mr. Veir's record and conduct of the office disqualified him for reappointment. Edmunds had bid on the contract for the mail messenger route between the post office and the station when Simon Smith, a colored man, was awarded the contract at \$264 per year, while Edmunds had underbid him by \$79. Why Edmunds did not receive this contract is a matter of record in the Department. Edmunds' standing and integrity in the community is equally as good as that of Smith and could have given ample security for the faithful performance of his duties.

The other charges, I have learned, were backed by the reliable witnesses. Notwithstanding, while these charges were pending before the Department for investigation, Mr. Veir's name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. At the request of some friends and Edmunds, and desiring to see that justice was done I went with them to see Senator Rayner, a member of the committee on Post office and Post Roads the following day. Mr. Veir's appointment to lay the matter before the committee, when we were appearing very anxious to have Mr. Veirs confirmed without delay and stating that he knew nothing against Mr. Veirs. Col. Pearre knew that these charges were before the Department at the time and endeavored to push it through. The Senator said that out of courtesy to the Congressman he had reported it to the committee favorably and advised that we see Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee, which we did and asked that the confirmation of Veir's appointment be withheld while charges were pending in the Department for investigation. He stated that on the report of the Senator and the endorsement of Congressman Pearre the

appointment was ready for confirmation. The Senator on hearing the nature of the charges stated that they were serious and that if sustained, the postmaster would be dismissed by the Department, even if confirmed, and that he would withdraw his name to give time to file the charges with the committee, which was done the following day.

While these charges were pending for investigation the Senate confirmed the appointment and the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the charges were not of serious consideration. At the time the confirmation was made the charges were being investigated at Rockville which has since been completed and ready to be passed upon by the Department.

Owing to the bitter feeling of Col. Pearre toward the county organization I did not at any time feel hopeful of his support and friendliness and feel that he has put himself on record as to his attitude toward the county organization. W. B. Burdett, Chairman County Committee.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Every day we see the necessity of colored people entering business (and the race supporting the same) by business, mechanical, agricultural or otherwise. The race will acquire an independence that will become perpetual.

Among the prominent lady pharmacists in the District of Columbia is Mrs. Dr. L. H. Harris, who is in the business with her husband, Dr. L. H. Harris, F. and 3rd streets, S. W.

Races at Pimlico, Md., Jockey Club April 16 to April 28.

Six months after, the Grand Lodge was organized, Sept. 14, 1847; at the text session, March 14, 1848, a charter was granted I. W. B. Smith and others to form a Grand Lodge among the colored members.

We hear a great talk in this city and elsewhere about legality among the colored craft. The great mistake made by the negro Masons of the United States was failure to pay dues to the Grand Lodge of England after 1873. (Thereby becoming independent or a new Masonic Order.)

There are men running around this city that have no more respect for their obligations than a duck has when you pour water on his back.

The Chinese Highbinders or Triad Society and Kalao-Hui are known in this country as the Chee-Kung-Tong; it has branches in every large American city. One of the features of the initiating admits a candidate to blood relationship. He also renounces all allegiance to the Emperor. The society has a claim on him before his parents. (This is what the negro needs in this country with a modification.)

Bro. and Sir Davenport of 1320 L. St., N. W., has sold his home and bought on 13th between T and U. N. W., where he will be after March 20. Sir Davenport is a true, courteous and magnanimous Sir Knight. If the craft to a man were like him and several others, we could mention, there would be no splits in Masonry.

H. C. Cox, M. W. G. M. of the Compack Fraternity of the District of Columbia, has been re-elected. The Compacks are holding the fort at O and 4th streets, N. W.

Ill. J. O. Bamfield of the S. E. faction with Ill. T. A. Jackson, have been given important places in the new personal Divan of the M. W. G. Lodge by the present Grand Master, W. H. Grimshaw, of 5th street and Virginia avenue, S. E.

Verily, His Satanic Majesty is good to his own at times!

Read The Bee.

The M. W. G. Lodge of F. A. A. M. (Incorporated), hall 19th street between L and M, have been officially recognized by three foreign white Grand Lodges. Ill. H. Clay Scott succeeds himself as M. W. G. Master. The craft is progressing.

We trust our subscribers who are behind will pay up. We only have reference to them that are in our debt. When the collector calls, if unable to pay, please state, then when the time expires please pay and not promise. (We only have reference to them that owe us. N. B.—We are not in business for love, but the H. C.)

M STREET HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of all the graduates of the colored (M Street) High School of this city will be held on next Thursday evening in the Israel C. M. E. Church. The members are beginning to get together for their annual reunion. On this occasion they will listen to an address and be entertained by several musical selections. The meeting will be open to the public and it is expected that a large gathering of former High School graduates and their friends will be present.

Large Enough

The Commissioners Monday recommended to Chairman Gallinger, of the District Committee of the Senate, adverse action upon Senate bill 4037, which seeks, among other things, to increase the number of District Commissioners to seven.

In their report the Commissioners give the following arguments for not favoring the bill:

"In the judgment of the Commissioners the proposed legislation is inadvisable on the grounds that there is no general demand nor imperative reason for it."

"The proposition in Section 1 to increase the number of Commissioners to seven and impose a residence qualification does not commend itself to the Commissioners, as it would complicate the duties of the board and increase the subordinate agencies of administration and the salary roll without any advantage."

Paraphrase News

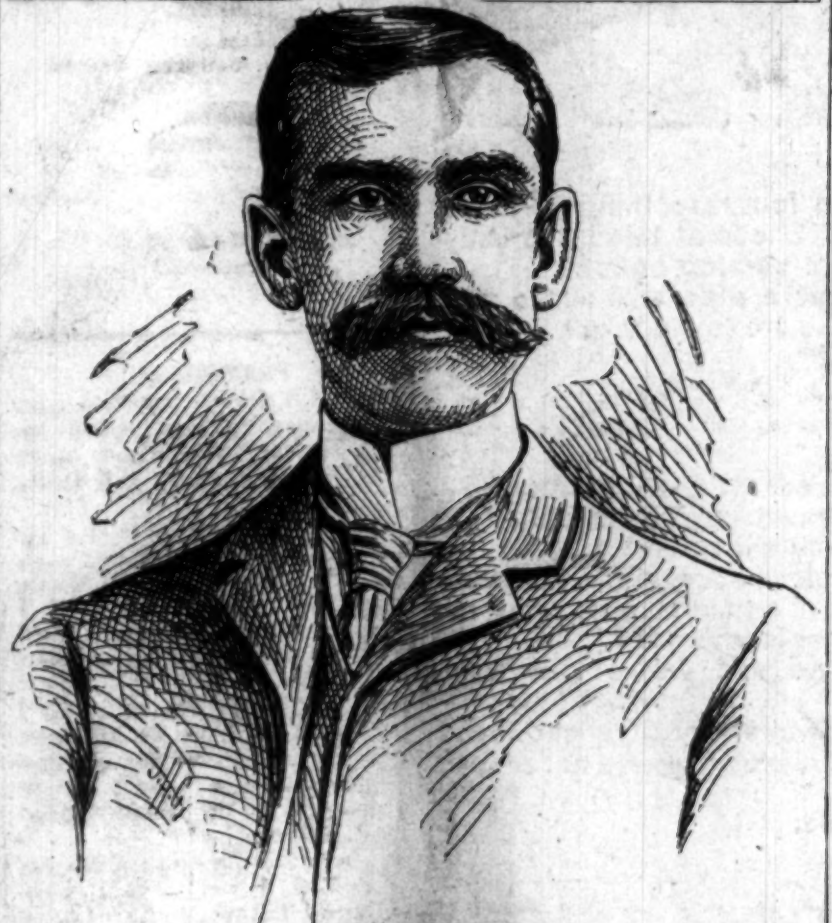
BY MISS BEATRICE L. CHASE.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the institution of the Baltimore City Patriarch No. 9, was celebrated in grand style. A street parade, reception and exhibition drill were some of the features.

The Chicago letter, contained in the New Age, says that Rev. E. W. Lampton, of Washington, "is in bad repute" with some of the Chicago people because he is using his influence in preventing the appointment of certain southern men to office.

Albert Sonicker was found dead in a benzine vat at the plant of the Canfield Oil Company at Coraopolis, Pa., last Tuesday. It is supposed that after he had gone to sleep he fell in the vat, which contained six inches of benzine.

Robert L. Traynham, who was charged with murdering his father died on



HON. REED SMOOT

that the Commissioners can force.

"Everything is now held, as the result of long experience, that executive boards should be as small as possible, and that authority and responsibility should be concentrated."

"The organic act of June 11, 1878, which is, according to its title, to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, and has been called by the Supreme Court of the United States the constitution of the District of Columbia, ought not to be materially amended except for very grave reasons. This is particularly true of its fundamental provisions, one of which is that the majority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be residents elsewhere for three years."

"It would be derogative of the principles of self-government and the best interests of the District to leave questions of policy in the administration of the affairs of the District to the determination of men who were not residents of the District. The Commissioners also believe that there is as large a number as should be found in any such executive body. The tendency everywhere is toward centralization of authority and responsibility in municipal administration, and it is warranted by experience."

"The Commissioners are unable to see that the enactment of the bill in question is called for by any imperative reason; they know of no desire among the people of the District of Columbia for such legislation."

ROBERT T. DOUGLASS APPOINTED.

Commissioner Henry L. West has appointed another colored Republican in the person of Mr. Robert T. Douglass of this city. Mr. West never loses an opportunity to serve the colored people in this city. Mr. Douglass is one of the best known young men in this city and a man who is worthy of consideration.

WANTED.

Several collectors are wanted at The Bee office. Here is an opportunity for boys to earn a dollar a day after school. Collecting for The Bee is worth more than selling afternoon papers. Five bright boys are wanted at this office to collect subscriptions after school. Call between 5 and 6, 1109 Eye street, N. W. Bring good reference.

Cummins prove the truth of his statement "that the railroads of Iowa were using money to defeat the primary bill."

Major A. G. Hammond, of the 3d United States Cavalry, died at the general hospital at Presidio, Cal., last week. Frederick Radel, a baker at Millville, N. J., was robbed of \$4,000 by masked men in his house this week. The robbers escaped.

There have been during the past thirty-five years 16,640 suicides in Switzerland. Privy Counselor Ivanoff, director general of the Vistula railway, was shot and killed last week in Bracka street, Warsaw, Russian Poland.

Wm. Hardcastle, a prominent lawyer and author, of Philadelphia, Pa., died last week of complication of diseases at the age of sixty-six years.

Wheatland store at Hamilton, Va., was completely destroyed by fire last week. It was partly covered by insurance.

The warehouse and assembling room of the George N. Pierce Company were destroyed by fire last Sunday night at Buffalo, N. Y. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, completely covered by insurance.

The Howard Standard for February was devoted to "The religious life of the University." The matter besides being interesting is instructive.

All who are connected with Avery Normal Institute are getting ready to celebrate the 40th anniversary. Rev. Grimke has been invited to preach the baccalaureate sermon, and Professor Kelly Miller is to deliver an address.

M. A. De Speyer has resigned as Russian Minister at Teheran, Paris, owing to ill health.

Joseph Boyd, a passenger on a Fort Wayne railroad accommodation train, narrowly escaped death last Monday from a bullet which crashed through the car window as the train was passing Glenfield, Pa.

The Secretary of War sent a communication to Congress this week urging that the salary of the superintendent of the National Cemetery at Arlington be increased to \$100 monthly and allowances.

James Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society at New York, is improving rapidly from his illness.

GOT REVENGE.

The residents of exclusive West Sixty-eighth street today are convinced that "Ad" Adams, former policy king, is sincere in his scheme for revenge, because they opposed a license for a saloon in his building at the corner of Columbus avenue, that the house, which he paid \$125,000 for, is to be the home of the Colored Porters' Club, which will have a 25-cent per cue pool parlor.

"Shep" Mason, the negro manager of negro fighters, appeared at the house today, and began work of fitting it up.

At first the neighbors thought Adams' threat was a bluff.

"It ain't no bluff," said "Shep." "You can look through the windows and see my pool tables. I expect to run a perfectly respectable place, and if any white gentlemen comes in he will get the same treatment as a colored gentleman. First come first served is the motto of my poolroom."

"There is no question about 'Ad' Adams being the owner of the building," said Edward D. Palmer, real estate dealer on the opposite corner, "and so far as I can see there is no way to stop his agents from filling the building with negro families."

The white folks are getting ready to move.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

At 8 P. M. last Sunday, Rev. Morman, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R street between 12th and 13th, N. W., preached a special sermon to the members of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, the occasion being its 38th anniversary. The pastor was assisted by Rev. W. J. Howard, D. D., the popular pastor of Zion Baptist Church and a member of the Lodge.

P. N. F. T. E. Hill of Rose Lodge No. 1726 has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness and is out again.

P. N. F. S. H. Bond and L. L. Kelly of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, and Joseph J. Washington of John P. Cook Lodge No. 1185, who have been ill for several weeks, are slowly improving.

Mr. Elias L. Collier, a prominent member of the Order in Atlanta, Ga., was in the city several days this week looking after important business matters.

P. G. M. A. Hayson, of Star of the West Lodge No. 1363, has held the important office of P. S. longer than any other member of the Order in this jurisdiction. He has handled the financial rolls of his lodge for more than thirty years.

What I Saw and Heard

I am not surprised at the so-called colored society man in this city. He is neither one thing nor the other. I have noticed that he is after social recognition no matter what his standing is.

I was surprised last week at the reception and dinner tendered Dr. Booker T. Washington by the Anti-Washington social set. "It was a blow that almost killed father." Just think of it. An Anti-Washington social element, bitter in the extreme against Mr. Washington, denouncing him on the corners, in the Court House, in the bed rooms and parlors, tendering him an afternoon dinner. Pray, who suggested this great social function? Why was this dinner given him by his most bitter opponents?

I understand that just three days before this dinner was given one of the gentlemen had denounced him in the Court House and said all kinds of evil things against him. Mr. Washington was informed by his friends that he had been denounced by those who gave him the dinner. The wizard remarked that he would attend and so he did, and if one could have seen how these individuals bowed to him and asked forgiveness, it would have made an elephant blush. Just think of it! He braved the lions in their dens and they had him in their paws, filed their teeth and tied their tongues until after dinner and sang his praises after he had gone. O, such sycophancy! Mr. Washington has no offices to give gentlemen, and if you are anxious to get on the big wagon, it is not too late. Will some one explain who suggested the dinner and why it was that none but Anti-Washington men were invited to attend?

The young lady from Missouri who has come to this city to oppose the confirmation of Mr. W. T. Vernon, had better return to her home. The letters she holds are not in the hand writing of Mr. Vernon and he knows nothing about the charges against him. In fact there is nothing in her charges. She cannot prove them and she has no evidence upon which to convict the new register. The Senate will confirm Mr. Vernon, notwithstanding the opposition of his enemies.

Recorder J. C. Dancy has entered upon his second term and President Roosevelt said to a delegation that he sees no reason to remove him. Applicants for the job are requested to withdraw their papers and file them for other positions.

Alfred B. Crosby, of New Jersey, I understand, will receive a position in the Department of Justice. Probably an assistant attorney-general.

Judge J. C. Richardson has no fear of being opposed by representative Blackburn, of North Carolina. Judge Pritchard stands on his record.

I have visited the Bethel Literary and polished presiding officer, Mr. Shelby J. Davidson. While Literary is a success, it is not as successful as it was under the administration of that polished scholar, Attorney L. G. Gregory. Miss Burroughs brought the largest crowd that has ever assembled since the administration of Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Davidson is fair as well as polished and chaste in his language.

Miss Nannie Burroughs last week received a great ovation. She is no doubt the greatest female orator in the country. Her equals cannot be found. When she went abroad last year, she revolutionized Great Britain. The English people think she is the greatest woman orator in the world.

FAIRPLAY. THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION.

As heretofore mentioned in The Bee, the National Real Estate Improvement and Investment Association, is the first colored association to file a certificate of incorporation under the provisions of sub-chapter four of the District Code. The certificate of incorporation sets forth that the term for which the association is organized is perpetual; that its capital stock shall be \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 per share, and that its object shall be to transact the business ordinarily carried on by real estate agents and brokers. The incorporators are: Geo. W. Bowls and James A. Moore, of Johnstown, Penna.; and Leslie Y. Moore, John Adams and Thomas B. Williams, of Washington, D. C.

The 2,000 shares of the association have been subscribed for and most of it held by citizens of Johnstown, Penna.

The certificate of incorporation and the other important papers required by the provision of the statute to be filed were prepared and filed by Attorney W. C. Martin. The local office of the corporation is at 225 4 1/2 street, N. W., where Mr. Moore attends to the local business.

AR PEOPLE.
"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.
Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
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6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.
MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE
KNOW YOURSELF.
To know yourself you will have to read this book.

It is a book that should be in the library of every citizen.
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CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.
Small Cremated Corpse Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal involves a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld, recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died.
In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight.
The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly \$150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris, since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

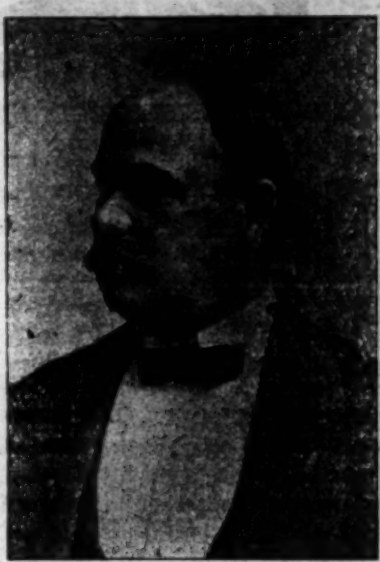
TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.
Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy has its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident, if the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out.
The naval general board, it is believed thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns.
Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.
A correspondent of the Checotah (T. T.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of corn."

Decorated Chief.
King Edward's chief, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chiefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

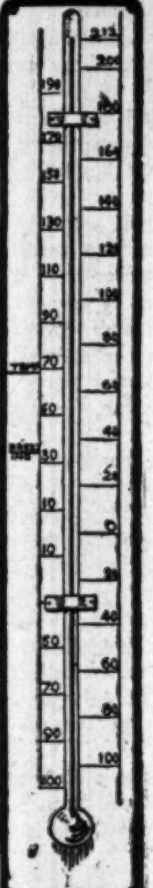
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ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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A HIGH DEGREE

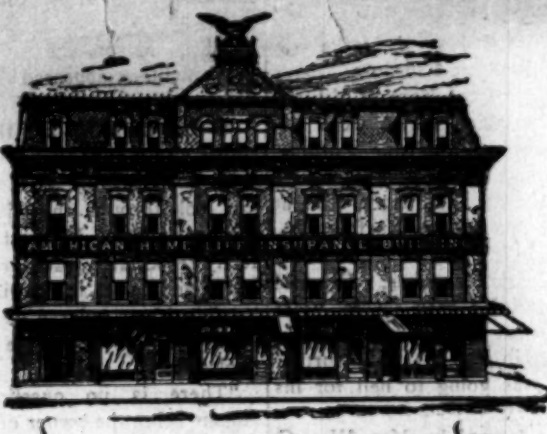


of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,
491 Penna Ave
HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N.W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.
One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

- Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
 - Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.
 - Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.
 - Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
 - Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$5.
- (The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.
NINTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.
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HOLME'S Hotel
333 V. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.
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Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.
Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c
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FRATERNAL.
I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meet at Leconte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.
I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.
Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 243, meet at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian W. C. S.
Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meet at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon B. Atise, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.
Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.
Western Star Department, No. 231 meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carles, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.
Eagle's Wing Department, No. 37, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.
Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.
Department No. 136 meets at Bates Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.
Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.
Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.
Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.
I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 249, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dugan, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.
Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

BIG GIRL IS LONDON BELLE

Young Vermont Giantess, Six Feet Two, Weight 240 Pounds, Popular in England.
Windsor, Vt.—Miss Alice Kennedy, the American girl who had caused such a sensation in London society because of her height, six feet two inches, is a resident of this city, and a great favorite with the people of the place. She is a handsome girl, built in proportion to her height, weighing 240 pounds, and, though fond of sports, had never neglected her pet charities.

Miss Kennedy is wealthy and accomplished. Her father was one of the founders of the cracker trust. When at home she entertains extensively and associates frequently with the exclusive colony of New Yorkers who have homes not far from Windsor.
It is said that she has a specially constructed set of furniture for her rooms at home, the table, chairs and other articles being four inches higher than ordinary.
She is very athletic. She drives well, and would like to ride horseback, but is unable to get a lady's horse which can carry her weight comfortably. She plays tennis well, likes skating, and tobogganing, and is a splendid type of finely developed young womanhood.

The average English society girl is inclined to be tall, but this stately American girl towers above them majestically. Her extreme height, of course, makes her conspicuous at first, but people soon cease to notice it on account of her delightful manner. She is as charming as she is tall, and her society is much sought.

HIS DESCENDANT A YANKEE.

Henry Clay McDuffee or His Father Has Voted for Every President of the United States.
Bradford, Vt.—Lineal descendant of Duncan Macduff, referred to in "Macbeth," Henry Clay McDuffee, the grand old man of this village, boasts the unique distinction that he and his father have voted in every presidential election held in the United States. During 29 national elections the McDuffee family, represented by father and then by son, has an unbroken record of voting. John McDuffee, the father, was born in Londonderry, N. H., June 16, 1766, and one thing that he continually regretted to the time of his death in 1851, was that he was not allowed to accompany his father to the battle of Bunker Hill on account of his youth. Time and again he told the story about him and his mother working all night running bullets before the father started for the war.
The son began voting in 1857 for Winfield Scott, and at the last election voted for Roosevelt. Though 77 years old, he expects to vote for many more republicans.

His records show that he is a direct descendant of King Kenneth Macduff of Scotland and Duncan Macduff in 1000 A. D. The name McDuffee was taken by the family after one branch of the family went from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, in 1612. Duncan Macduff was the celebrated Thane of Fife. The coat-of-arms which Malcolm III. of Scotland awarded to the Thane of Fife when he was made an officer of the crown has always been preserved by the family.

PARASITES SAVE ORANGES.

Scientist Finds in China Deadly Enemy to Scale and Quest Is a Success.
San Francisco.—The most curious quest ever made in the interest of science has been completed by George Compere, who has arrived in this city.

Compere has been scouring the earth in search of parasites to destroy the scale that kills orange trees. Every portion of the earth was visited by the hunter. He went from San Francisco to New York, to Brazil, to London, to Australia, to China, from China back to Australia and thence to San Francisco.
In China he found the parasite, and trees infested with the scale were taken hundreds of miles inland, where they were exposed to the influence of the exterminating parasite.
The trees were carried into the interior and there left until the parasite finally made its home in the infested trees.
Mr. Compere brought into California some time ago the parasite which lives upon the worm of the codlin moth. Its development was so successful that fruit growers from all over the country have found relief from the pest.

Smallest of Babies Born.
Mrs. Charles Bybee, of Lander, Wyo., gave birth to the smallest baby of record in the western states. It is a girl and weighs only one and one-fourth pounds, is less than nine inches tall and its head is less than two inches in diameter. It is perfectly formed, has regular and pretty features and appears to be in excellent health. The physicians say there is no reason why it should not live. The parents are above the average in height and weight.

Useful Like the Rest.
Statues representing the various nations of the earth are being hoisted to the top of the New York customhouse. As laborious attempts are being made to explain them, it will be seen that they are as useful in a representative capacity as most figures of the sort.

That's a Record.
Indiana people took out 719 patents last year—and all these, mind you, in addition to copyrights on literary products.

BEFRIEND SONG BIRDS

MILLINERS NOW PLAN TO PROTECT WARBLERS.
Former Foes of Songsters Have Arrayed Themselves on Side of Audubon Societies—Resolution Passed at Meeting.

Washington.—Members of the Audubon societies, which were formed for the protection of the birds of America, have met with a surprise as startling as it is grateful—the wholesale milliners of the country, hitherto counted as the foes of the birds, have arrayed themselves on the side of the songsters' friends and have agreed that hereafter they will neither buy nor sell song birds, gulls, terns, grebes, herons, or any part thereof. From the heron is secured the beautiful aligrette which all women love to wear, and from the sale of which the milliners make thousands of dollars profit every year.

The aligrette of commerce is a part of the plumage of the white heron, which nests in the low lands along the coasts of Florida, the islands of the sea and South America. Formerly the "rookeries" where the birds nested contained thousands upon thousands of the beautiful creatures, but the plume hunters carried on their work so ruthlessly that the herons of Florida were nearly exterminated, and the same fate seemed to await the herons of the islands of the southern continent. The action of the wholesale milliners in agreeing not to traffic longer in the plumage of the heron or in the plumage of other protected birds, makes it practically certain that the feathered kind which has made picturesque the sea and the land will once more multiply unmolested and retain a place in nature's kingdom for all time to come. The Millinery Jobbers' association has a membership including a great number of the largest millinery firms in the United States. Recently the association met at Louisville, Ky., and there they passed a resolution binding themselves not to buy any of the prohibited birds after January 1, nor to sell any of them after July 1, 1906.

Ruthven Deane, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Audubon society, has labored for months to bring about the result just secured. William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, recently received from Frederick Bode, the president of the Millinery Jobbers' association, a letter containing the text of the resolution passed by his organization, and in which it was agreed that the wholesale milliners should join hands with the Audubon societies in the effort to protect the birds of the United States.

In part the resolution, as contained in the letter from the association's president to the president of the Audubon societies, was as follows:

"Whereas, we realize the Audubon societies of the United States are engaged in the work of preserving from destruction and extinction song birds and certain other species, upon high moral grounds, and that largely through their influence many of the states have passed restrictive laws on the subject, and whereas there is a decided variation among the states in the subject matter of these laws, and in their interpretation and administration; therefore be it resolved by the Millinery Jobbers' association, in convention assembled, first, that we approve of the prohibition of the sale of song birds, gulls, terns, grebes, herons, or any part thereof, including aligrettes; second, that we pledge ourselves collectively and individually not to buy the aforementioned after January 1, sell or offer for sale any of these articles after July 1, 1906."

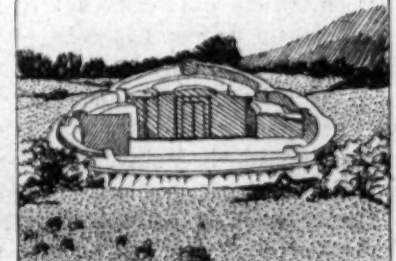
In concluding his letter to President Dutcher, Mr. Bode, of the Millinery association, says that he trusts that the action of the body will show that the milliners morally support the Audubon society in their work of bird protection. He says further that he thinks it is the duty of the Audubon society to ask that the large retailers, which in the main are the department stores, should refrain from the sale of the prohibited birds, and thus out off the temptation which some jobbers might meet to sell to these retailers the birds which it is desired to protect.

Snakes for Moths.
A novel scheme to rid the city of Worcester, Mass., of the brown tail moth was unfolded in a letter received by Mayor John T. Duggan. C. J. Brownell, a resident, has offered the mayor the use of 1,500 bull snakes, which, he says, will rid the city of the moth pest. To demonstrate his plan Mr. Brownell suggests that he be permitted to exhibit 100 snakes in the council chamber. The snakes, he says, will destroy 10,000 moths in a few hours, and the mayor and members of the city council are invited to witness the demonstration.

Facts in Last Census.
According to the last United States census there are 2,653,989 negroes in the country—educationally qualified to vote and 1,222,225 illiterate white and black who have reached the voting age; also, there are 19,036,143 white voters in the country.

Increases Musicians' Pay.
A bill has been introduced for Secretary Taft increasing the pay of the musicians in the army. In this instance those who get the music will not object to paying the piper.

Needs No Chaplain.
The Mississippi legislature has decided to dispense with the services of a chaplain.



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THE COLORED VOTE.

Is it not time for the colored voter to think and act for himself? Is he to be used longer as the political catspaw for party managers? Has not the eyes of the colored voter been opened yet? What are the existing political conditions in the American body politic? The colored voter is no longer respected by the party in power and the Democratic party has disfranchised him in every State in which it has obtained power. Will the year of 1908 find the colored voter led like cattle as heretofore? Will he think and act for himself?

The so-called representatives of the colored race have subordinated their manhood rights and become the truckling and sycophantic hirelings of ambitious politicians. The colored voter must act. Will he act? Will he show his manhood and give political parties to understand that he is no longer handcuffed and neither does he wear the collar of party managers? Emancipated as he has been from physical slavery only to be the political slaves of men whose selfish ambition must be appeased. What has become of the door of hope?

What has become of that boasted admiration which was so prevalent at the beginning of this administration? The negro himself is divided, on economic lines until their minds are as confused as the tongues were at the "Tower of Babel."

The representatives are a union on one thing, and that is office seeking. The administration is not inclined to recognize the place of applicants for office. It has long since decided that the colored voter is non-effective. He has no fixed principal and no concentration of action.

A power that is divided loses its force. Force that is non-effective is not feared. Any other nationality with the voting strength that the colored man possesses would force any administration to recognition.

The Republican party is responsible for the disfranchisement of the colored vote in the South. Now that the colored vote in that section is of no more use to the Republican party, it is claimed by administrative powers that Republican office seekers in that section of the country are not worthy of consideration or recognition. The Northern negro is now receiving sham recognition to appease his political ambition, while the Southern colored voter is ignored. The Southern colored voter is not responsible for his condition. He has been faithful to the republic; obedient to the law and subservient to party dictation. He is persona non grata at the Executive Mansion and a "scare crow" to party managers. Heretofore he could visit departments and urge the claims of his constituents. Today he is regarded as impudent and an intruder. How must the colored vote be respected? There is but one way, and that is to think for himself and act accordingly. He should support and vote for men and not for party except in cases that it will be to his interest. Sentiment should no longer be the controlling influence as to his vote. No nation has ever succeeded or won a great cause by sentiment. The colored man must have his vote restored to him, which will enable him to secure his prop-

erty and civil rights. Without a vote he is a political nonentity. To be a nonentity in the body politic takes from any nation that weapon of defense which makes it great and powerful. There is something in a name, but, a great deal more in action. Most men are judged by their actions. A name identifies the man, while his acts disclose his character and reputation. The colored voter has a duty to perform, and he can only perform that duty by acting wisely and judiciously. The Republican party has been playing "hide and seek" long enough. Let the colored voter act.

VICE.

If one will go to the police court and witness the proceedings in both branches of that institution he will conclude that humanity is depraved. The colored people ought to be doing something to improve the morals of those depraved men and women who are brought daily into the police court. Women who have no sense of decency; men who have less. They testify that they live in open adultery and they seem to tell with a degree of pleasure, as if they had a license to live in such a manner.

There is much to be done in this community. Beer and whiskey are not the causes of the depravity. Beer and whiskey are distilled to drink just the same as other articles that are made to use. The temperance advocates may say that strong drink is at the bottom of all of these evils, but it is not. Some people are naturally depraved. Let us be up and doing. Let the better-to-do colored people go among the poorer classes and teach them, if possible, how to improve the condition.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia can do a great deal in improving the condition of the condition of the poorer classes. They should object to courts being established in the city. These courts are filthy. The health department should be more particular in having its officers to visit these courts and make such health recommendations that will improve their sanitary condition.

The colored churches should do more than they are doing. They should take more interest in the welfare of their people. They should do what God and duty tells them to do. They should let building big churches alone. Thousands are suffering for the need of proper food. Let a few of the well-to-do colored people visit the police court and draw lessons from what they see. See what law and order has to contend with. You will see the child burglar; you will see the child rapist and the baby prostitute. You will see crime in every shape committed by young and old; children, men, women, whose environments should cause them to live a better life, stand as criminals before the judges of the police court. They must do their duty.

They must punish the guilty, although it seems hard at times. Many of them are placed on probation if there is any likelihood of reforming the individual. Some of them are so hardened in crime that all the punishment that the local institutions impose will do no good. Other methods must be adopted to get rid of the vice that daily exists in the community.

MR. W. V. VERNON.

A week or so ago The Bee contained a brief reference to Mr. W. T. Vernon, of Kansas, the gentleman who has been named by President Roosevelt to succeed the Hon. Judson W. Lyons. The editor of The Bee has never seen Mr. Vernon; he doesn't know him, and would not know him if he saw him. He has never had any communication with him directly or indirectly. All that The Bee knows of Mr. Vernon is what people say of him. These people have met him and know him personally.

When Rev. Horace Talbert, of Wilberforce University, was in the city some few weeks ago, the editor of The Bee asked this learned and distinguished divine who Mr. Vernon was. Rev. Talbert in-

formed the editor of The Bee and said, among other things, he was in honest, upright, educated and moral gentleman. The editor of The Bee has the most abiding faith in Rev. Talbert and other well-known gentlemen who know Mr. Vernon. They all speak of him as a gentleman of the highest integrity.

His nomination has been referred to a special committee of the Senate for investigation, consisting of Senators Burrows, Spooner and Bailey. The Bee said some time ago as it says now that the charges against Mr. Vernon were instigated by Mr. Vernon's political enemies and are without foundation. The lady who has come all the way from Kansas to make the charges would do better if she would take a needle and cotton and go to work for some worthy industrial institution. What benefit will it be to the lady if she should succeed in defeating his confirmation? She merely satisfies the selfish ambition of Mr. Vernon's enemies and doesn't benefit herself any in the least. Mr. Vernon will be confirmed, the alleged charges to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

In the District of Columbia the population of the colored people is one of the most intelligent that can be found anywhere in the United States. The taxable property among colored people in this city entitles them to liberal recognition in our local government. There is not a representative place held by a colored citizen, and why, The Bee is unable to state. There are worthy colored citizens who should be recognized. The Engineers' Department of our local government has never seen fit even to promote a colored citizen, no matter how worthy he may be. Seldom, if ever, are any appointed, and the few who hold subordinate places are never promoted. The Bee has in mind, at this writing, Mr. Aldridge T. Lewis, in the Water Department of the Engineer Department, who knows more or as much about that department as the chief, and no one knows this better than the chief himself. The new chief of that department has frequently recommended Mr. Lewis for promotion because he deserves it, but for some reason Mr. Lewis has failed to be promoted. It is not because he is incompetent. It is not because he doesn't do the work. An observation of the man and his work will convince anyone that he is entitled to consideration. Hundreds of white men less competent have been appointed, promoted and discharged since the appointment of Mr. Lewis. Why isn't he promoted? Can you explain? Will some one state why a representative place is not given to some worthy colored citizen? The colored population should have some recognition.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Chinese empire is preparing for war. This time the negroes will be shipped from the Philippines, while the white men will do the bossing and the commanding. The negro is good enough to fight the enemies of the white man, but not good enough to vote. The colored soldier is always loyal to his country but his country is not loyal to him. The white soldier will play the gentleman in this war while the colored soldier will do the shooting and dying. The Bee is of the opinion that the colored man has done enough fighting without the hope of reward. The Chinese empire is different from what it used to be. The government is in a position to fight and will fight.

This country has been involved in several great wars in which the colored soldier has played an important part and has not as yet received a just reward. He has been used by parties and governments. He has demonstrated his valor upon many battlefields and for what? It is hoped that this country will have a little more conscience than it has had heretofore. It is hoped that it will reward those who are entitled to be rewarded and recognized equally of citizenship. The colored citizen has been used long enough.

OUR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Why is it that the school teachers are not looked after? They are like the letter carriers, poorly paid public servants. It is quite evident that the entire population are favorable to the pay of the teachers. They deserve it. They are worked hard and receive but a small salary. Yes, increase their pay!

THE WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM.

The names of the incorporators of the Washington Auditorium have been sent to Congress. They are all substantial men who will see that the Auditorium is paid for. The men who have charge of the affair have plenty of money and they will see that the building is properly constructed.

THE PARTY AND THE KNIFERS.

From The Western Opinion.
The political complexion of the city of Chicago. We are on the eve of a great aldermanic struggle. No doubt party lines will be thrown to the winds, as they should be in many wards. It is strange how confident the party leaders in the G. O. P. are of the fealty of the colored vote. It seems that white politicians of this party reserve the right to knife the party themselves, but deny such a license to their colored adherents. It may be that they consider themselves bigger than the party and therefore privileged to use the "insignificant old party" according to their whims. They are willing to and always do exert their influence to have the colored voters knife the party when they have grievances against those nominated. But when the colored voters have reasons to object to someone up for office whom they have known to be prejudiced against them generally, it is then that these same white politicians are loud in clamoring for them to stick to the party, irrespective of the merits or demerits of the nominees. Colored people should wake up and ask for value received for their fealty to any candidate. They should demand of them; they should demand promises and should require the fulfillment upon the ticket in the localities where their voting strength is recognized, no difference what office is to be filled.

CARTWRIGHT WINS.

Supreme Court Decides Against School Board.
From The Vindicator, Kansas.
The decision rendered by Justice Smith of the Supreme Court last week, in which Mr. Bud Cartwright of this city was given a writ of mandamus against the board of education and permission to send his daughter to the white school, was a great victory for him. He has fought this case through the courts, almost single handed, and the decision is a just reward for the bull-dog tenacity with which he stuck to it.

"DON'T."

Too many big (?) negroes talk race pride, race help and race unity, but fail to put it properly into practice. Practice a little more what you preach and you will be able to command greater influence and power.
Don't keep telling the people to do what you fail to do. They have eyes and they see and they have some brains and think occasionally.

CHANGE SOMETIMES.

From The Muskegee Cimeter.
"The colored men who listen to that song of that Siren Democracy are very foolish indeed. She is giving you sweet strains and a lot of taffy to get you to turn against your friends, but when the act is done she will have only ridicule, curses and abuse for you."

The above is the kind of talk the Republicans give the colored voter when they want an office or want to be retained in office. Let the colored voter of the Indian Territory vote for men and not for party. There are as many Republicans who are opposed to the negro as there are Democrats. They all want office and both parties will push the colored man inside to get it.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

From The Muskegee Cimeter.
"The Republican party is the ship. All else is the wide, raging, tempestuous sea."
Remain on the ship and be burned to death, or jump overboard and be drowned? In either case you will die. What would you do? Has not the colored voter been sailing on that same old ship since his emancipation? "To be or not to be, that is the question?" Would it not be better to take a chance overboard and attempt to swim ashore, or remain on the old ship

and be burned to death? "That is the question."

AS AN INDIAN SEES IT.

From the Baptist Rival.
An Indian of some prominence was a pleasant caller at our office a few days ago and discussed general principles. Among the many things that he said: "A gold tooth is nothing, after all; and fine clothes is just nothing but fine clothes. Neither of these will make the man nor the woman. It must be in here (pointing to his heart) or the man is nothing."

He delighted in telling of his hairbreadths and triumphs. He says, "After March 4th the Indian will be no more than the negro."

Instead of watching for the wide open door of opportunity which statehood promises to bring, he is fearfully looking for the band wagon under which his brethren must endure crushing defeat. He thinks the worst is yet to come. How sad!

NOTICE.

From the Topoka Plaindealer.
To the colored people of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and other Southern States:

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. W. G. Byrd, 675 Hood street, Portland, Ore., who says that excellent opportunities are now offered for progressive colored men and women who wish to improve their opportunities. There is great demand for them, as the white people of that section of the country are getting tired of Japs and Chinamen; they do not want anything but progressive and industrious colored men and women. No loafers or those who idle the year around need look towards Oregon, as the laws are very strict against that class and are rigidly enforced.

It strikes us very forcibly that the colored people of these States who wish to better their condition should go to a State like Oregon, where the laws are more equally interpreted. The schools are mixed, the laws are administered according to justice, and seldom, if ever, do the people judge by the color when it comes to business. Take advantage of this opportunity and scatter over the great West.

FAIR PLAY.

From the Plaindealer.
We would like for President Roosevelt and his Secretary of War to explain why Major Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry is detached from his regiment and sent to some foreign country. It seems that it is a plot on the part of the officers of the army to keep this man in exile for the reason that he is the only high commissioned colored officer in the service and the only one of the three colored ones now in service who is a graduate of West Point Academy. Let fair play be the motto of the President and Secretary of War. There seems to be a concerted action on the part of the white military officers to exclude negroes from West Point, and those who have been so fortunate as to pass are being kept in exile for fear that they might be promoted higher in the ranks of the army.

BISHOP TURNER.

From the Advocate.
Bishop Turner had another fit last week, and, as usual, succeeded in making himself more ridiculous than ever. His frothings would not be worthy of notice did he not occupy a place so conspicuous in the religious world. Dr. Osler was right as far as his doctrine applies to the Bishop. It would be better for his reputation if he had died before he reached his dotage. The Bishop's day of usefulness has passed and it is a pity that he is not wise enough to find it out.

ENFORCEMENT NEEDED.

From the Odd Fellows' Journal.
We do not believe as some do in the reduction of Southern representation, but on the contrary, in the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by passing a federal election bill under the provisions of which every colored man in the South who can qualify to vote will be protected in doing so.

NAMES SENT TO CONGRESS.

Incorporators of Washington Auditorium Made Public.

Commissioner West, as chairman of the Washington Auditorium Association, made public the names of the incorporators of the proposed handsome building Monday.

The names were sent to Congress and it is likely that prompt action will be given the bill, which was introduced some time ago.

The names of the incorporators are as follows: Milton E. Ailes, Charles J. Bell, Emile Berliner, Aldis B. Browne, Joseph J. Darlington, George Dewey, Wilbur L. Davidson, Edward F. Droop, George T. Dunlop, John Joy Edson, William C. Eustis, Daniel Fraser, Thomas M. Gale, Charles C. Glover, Bernard R. Green, Samuel H. Greene, D.D., Geo. E. Hamilton, Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., George H. Harries, Christian Heinrich, William B. Hibbs, Abraham Lisner, Fred B. McGuire, John R. McLean, Henry B. F. Macfarland, John H. Magruder, Levi P. Morton, Charles W. Needham, Clarence F. Norment, James

F. Oyster, R. Ross Perry, Duncan C. Phillips, Cuno H. Rudolph, Isadore Salas, Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D. J. Henry Small, Jr., Thomas W. Smith, Samuel Spencer, Denis J. Stafford, D.D., Edward J. Stellwagen, Corcoran Thomas, George Truesdell, Thomas F. Walsh, Henry L. West, and John H. Wilson.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

Dunbar Memorial Exercises.
The memorial exercises in honor of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the deceased poet and author, held in the main auditorium of the Second Baptist Church, last Sunday afternoon, were a brilliant success. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Lyceum. President John P. Green was in the chair. Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt and Commissioner H. B. S. MacFarland.

Every available seat was taken up. Tender tributes in verse, song and speech were paid to the memory of the dead poet. His genius and ability were the subjects of much eulogy and praise.

The exercises were opened by singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Invocation was pronounced by the chaplain, Mr. A. H. Matthews, after which Mrs. Lucy Blackburn of the 19th Street Church, sang with much softness and sweetness, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Miss Emma Patterson recited Dunbar's most noted poem, "When Malindy Sings." Her interpretation of negro dialect, which is usually fine, was excellent in this case. Appropriate selections by the Amphion Glee Club (Prof. J. Henri Lewis), and selections by the 19th Street choir were effectively rendered.

President Green's introductory was most touching and fitting. Lieutenant Toomey delivered the principal eulogy. He spoke of Dunbar method as original, and declared that he had lifted the race in the estimation of the world.

Mrs. Lula Joy Brooks sang with great sweetness and effectiveness, "Down in the Valley of the Shadow I Will Go." Mrs. Mary Church-Terrill was the next speaker. She declared Dunbar the greatest poet of the race. She spoke of his home life, his literary and pecuniary successes.

She told of having jokingly prodded him with not being sick. Said she, "Paul, I don't believe you are sick. You are just lying around here gaining the sympathies and attentions of these ladies." This was just after a young lady of the dominant race had sent him a bouquet of flowers. He replied, "Don't you know, I sometimes think that myself." A short while after that she received the following stanza:

"Look here, Mollie,
Ain't it jolly
To be moping 'round?
Tell the 'Jedge'
Not to hedge,
For I'm still in town."

Lieutenant Clark's address, which was quite able and scholarly, dealt mainly with Dunbar's poetry as compared with that of his predecessors.

It had been said that Washington Irving was the founder of polite literature in this country. Phillis Wheatley, he said, was the real founder, not Irving. He spoke of Lowell's poetry, but declared he was not the equal either of Dunbar or Riley. Stanton, "the South's sweet singer," Riley and Dunbar he named as writers of pure poetry. In passing estimate upon the comparative worth of the writings of Lowell or Irving and these authors, there is a conflict between the opinions of critics and the hearts of the people, in which the hearts of the people seem to have won.

Prof. Hershaw was the next speaker. He would have Dunbar's admirers patronize him by buying his books. He spoke of him as nature's poet. His writings not for effect or influence, Dunbar's poetry is popular because in it we find the expression of the universal feeling of the human race. This is why W. Dean Howells discovered him; hence his appeal to all mankind; because he demonstrated our universal kinship. Mr. Paynter's address was able and to the point. Paul Dunbar demonstrated the fact that there is no color to genius. He spoke of Anglo-Saxon encouragement and patronage given Dunbar's works. This he commended, if only a pat on the back.

Recorder J. C. Dancy said that Dunbar possessed the rare ability of interpreting his own poems—an ability seldom vouchsafed to authors. He commended Dunbar's soul element—an element that grew up with him. He learned to sympathize with his people—their soul, their heart, their longings. He was simple and unpretentious in manner and habits.

Mrs. Dr. Curtis told of Dunbar's early life and struggles in Chicago. She seemed most affected while reciting them. She was asked by Dunbar her opinion as to his going abroad. She approved of it. He went, and in going abroad, he not only made his own mark, but that of the race.

J. B. Tranyham, one of the oldest citizens of Roanoke, Va., was found murdered in his room in the rear of the City Hall this week.

The Independent Order of Good Samaritans was organized in the City of New York March 3, 1847.



Dr. Foreman is one of the leading physicians at his home and a gentleman of refinement and culture. He is to be congratulated upon his success in obtaining such a noble woman for his wife.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF RISING SUN LODGE, G. U. O. OF F.

At 8 o'clock Sunday evening last, Rev. W. D. Norman, D.D., pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, preached a special sermon to the members of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, G. U. O. of F., and visiting members of other lodges and Households of Ruth, the occasion being the 38th anniversary. The pastor was assisted by Rev. E. E. Ricks, pastor of St. John's Baptist Church, Arlington, Va., who acted as master of ceremonies, and Rev. Luke D. Best, chaplain of the lodge. A brief history of the lodge, showing its financial status and membership, was read by Geo. F. Collins, P. S. A collection of \$3.75 was raised by P. N. F. Stafford Parker and P. G. M. Joseph Manning. After the formal introduction of acting and past district grand officers the exercises closed with a benediction. Dr. Norman preached from 1 Cor. 13, 13. Subject, "Love." His sermon was unusually forceful, eloquent and logical and was listened to most attentively by the large audience present.

Messrs. J. H. Lee, Joseph Manning, P. M. Mayo and M. T. Clinkscales, the committee on anniversary, were congratulated on the success of the exercises.

Among the prominent members were District Grand Master J. H. Coleman, Deputy District Grand Master R. F. Williams, Grand Director Geo. W. Thomas, M. V. P. John F. N. Wilkinson, P. N. F. Henry Stewart, Past District Grand Masters T. W. West and W. C. Martin, Past District Grand Director H. H. Naylor, District Most Noble Governor Mrs. M. A. Parker and District Directress Mrs. E. G. Jackson, Mrs. Alice Quivers, M. N. G. of Phillis Wheatly Household of Ruth, and a large number of the members of the Household were present. This Household was instituted by Rising Sun Lodge.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE

The eleventh annual banquet of the Personal Liberty League took place in the banquet hall of Gaskins and Gains, Thursday evening, February 22. This well-known organization is famous for its annual functions, which are generally well attended. The officers are: H. C. Hawkins, president; L. A. White, secretary; Chas. C. Curtis, chairman finance committee and national organizer, and L. A. White, master of ceremonies. At nine o'clock the invited guests were seated at the table and the following was the menu:

Consomme Soup. Sherry. Radishes. Olives. Broiled Shad. Sauterne. Cucumbers. Russian Potatoes. Roast Beef (Poulet). Green Peas. Browned Potatoes. Asparagus Salad. Roquefort Cheese. Bent's Crackers. Madeira. Mixed Cakes. Vanilla Ice Cream. Cigars. French Coffee.

At the conclusion of the supper, Mr. C. C. Curtis, who acted as toast-master, introduced the following gentlemen: J. A. Lankford, W. F. Everetts, F. D. Fossett, John Trumble, W. Sidney Pittman, W. Calvin Chase and others. President Hawkins was detained at home on account of sickness. The addresses were short, eloquent and pointed. Everybody present enjoyed himself. The service was very acceptable.

HE GOT HAPPY.

There was a large crowd present at the Metropolitan Baptist Church last Sunday evening. The occasion was a sermon by that eloquent divine, Dr. Norman, to the Eastern Star Lodge of Odd Fellows. Seated in the pulpit was Attorney W. C. Martin, past district grand master. Attorney M. T. Clinkscales was master of ceremonies. The music was inspiring and the eloquent words from the mouth of Dr. Norman touched the sympathetic chord of those who sat in the hearing of the distinguished divine. The center of attraction was Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who was inspired by the eloquent plea the pastor made to sinners that almost raised the distinguished attorney, who was perspiring from the oppressive heat, from his seat. Just at this moment some brother who was seated just behind Attorney Jones, shouted out, "Preach it, brother!" which had a waking effect on those who were seated near him. It was a most eloquent plea to the members of the order to live upright lives. To be truthful and adhere to their obligations. This is one of the strongest lodges of Odd Fellows in the District of Columbia. It has a treasury than can meet any demand. Its members are all intelligent men and worthy of admiration. Attorney Clinkscales carried himself with dignity, while Past Worthy Father Jones bore himself with becoming grace.

Rev. Norman is an eloquent speaker.

He knows how to address a secret order and what to say to it. He never forgets to tell his hearers to practice what they preach and live up to their obligations. Attorney Jones got happy.

DEATH OF DR. JULIUS J. CHILCOAT.

The many friends and acquaintances of Dr. Julius J. Chilcoat will be pained to learn that he died at Okolona, Miss., August 3d last. Dr. Chilcoat was a graduate of the medical department of Howard University and for many years was a clerk in the United States Bureau of Pensions. In the summer of 1904 he resigned his position and moved to Wagner, Oklahoma Territory, to practice his profession. He declined in health and went to Okolona, Miss., the home of his wife, when he died on the date above mentioned.

CHICKEN THEFT LOST ART

Supreme Court Sustains the Law Making the Offense a Felony—Test Case Brought.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The supreme court has decided what is known as the "chicken law" to be valid. This law was passed at the instance of the Poultry Raisers' association of the state last winter, to protect their hen coops from nightly raids by chicken thieves. It makes chicken stealing a felony. A test case was brought before the court from Audrain county, where Jack McGuire had been convicted of stealing chickens and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The supreme court has confirmed the sentence.

Presumably, chicken stealing will become something of a lost art in Missouri in the future, particularly in localities where there is a poultry association. And the number of poultry raisers that are now being organized all over the state suggests that it is going to be a pretty hard matter for a chicken thief to select a locality where it will be safe for an individual to be found in another man's hen-house.

The fact that the surplus poultry products of Missouri last year amounted to more than \$31,000,000—several times greater than the surplus wheat crop—shows that the protection of poultry has passed the stage of merri-mend.

The Missouri legislature has placed its disapproval on the predatory prowler who goes about nights looking for "fat pullets," and the supreme court says that the law does not violate any of the provisions of the constitution, and, therefore, it must be enforced.

CITY WITH NO GOVERNMENT

Resignations Leave the Municipality at Greenwood, Wis., Without a Head.

Greenwood, Wis.—Citizens here are much excited over the fact that this city has been practically without a governing body. The council is composed of the mayor, four aldermen and one supervisor and it requires two-thirds of the membership to constitute a quorum.

Two aldermen and the supervisor have filed their written resignations with the city clerk, alleging as a reason that they are tired of continual criticism on the part of those opposed to them, and that they felt offended at the recent action of the council in allowing a bill for \$14 during the absence of two of the members who opposed it.

In consequence of their resignation it is impossible to secure a quorum of the council, even for the purpose of accepting the resignations of the aldermen and supervisor. All that the remaining members can do is to meet and adjourn from day to day. The city is in the midst of public improvements, water power and electric lighting plants being partly completed, and the finishing of a concrete dam on Black river. Although these improvements were endorsed at three elections by a popular vote of four to one, there has been opposition and efforts are said to have been made to find fault and hinder the work.

DOG TRAMPS FAR IN SNOW

Walks from Ogden, Utah, to Butte, Mont., to Find Master He Had Lost.

Butte, Mont.—"Prince," a fine Great Dane dog belonging to "Uncle Dick" Sutton, a well-known theatrical man of this city, has reached home after walking all the way from Ogden, Utah, most of the way over deep snow and through mountain defiles in the dead of winter. The dog was thin and worn when he reached home, and his feet were torn and bleeding.

Mr. Sutton and his company were in Ogden several weeks ago and took the dog along. When the time came to return the dog could not be found and was given up for lost. The company returned to Butte to fill an engagement at the Grand Opera house, and all but the dog were there when he turned up. The dog was found by a man at the door and scratched for admittance.

The dog's return is considered more remarkable because he was taken to Ogden on a train and could not have been familiar with the land. The only parallel to his exploit is the case of the dog thrown out of the express car by robbers who held up the North Coast Limited at Steamboat, Mont., some time ago. The dog walked 400 miles to his master's home in Butte.

BIG LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIGURES SHOW LIFE AND PROPERTY DESTRUCTION.

An Average of Eighteen Fatalities Through Flames Every Day in Year—Total Gold Production One-Third of Loss.

New York.—The enforced economy of our grandparents and the folly of our own generation are now costing us enormously in the loss of life and of property by fire. In 1904, 6,672 people were burned, an average of 18 fatalities through fire every day in the year! We improve our fire department and increase our water supply, yet the losses are ever augmented. Our present ratio is nine lives lost by fire every year for every 100,000 of population; in 1900 the ratio was eight, and in 1890 only five per 100,000 people burned. Nearly as many people are burned to death every year as are killed by the railroads, generally believed to be the most fruitful source of fatal accidents.

We have burned up \$1,000,000,000 worth of property in six years. Our fire losses are equivalent to a tax of \$25 per year per family. Our total gold production would only pay one-third of those losses. The total output of all our splendid iron mines would just about pay for our fires. Most losses are really but exchanges, one product turned into some other form, a loss perhaps to many, but a gain to someone. Not so with fire; that money goes up in smoke; \$230,000,000 worth of smoke last year. That included the Baltimore fire, but then that total was only \$15,000,000 more than the 1903 loss. This year bids fair to equal if not exceed that figure. The average daily loss for the year 1904 was \$630,000.

At a most liberal estimate we erect about \$1,000,000 worth of buildings a day, the country over. Note how these figures compare with our fire losses; great as is the building boom everywhere, we are scarce replacing property destroyed by fire. If the record of February last is kept up, and we have no guarantee that it will not be, the destruction of property equals half as much again as we build.

New York averages 8,700 fires a year, Chicago 4,100. We burn up three theaters, three public halls, 12 churches, ten schools, two hospitals, two asylums, two colleges, six apartment houses, three department stores, two jails, 26 hotels, 140 flat houses and nearly 1,600 homes every week in the year.

WIRELESS UNDER GROUND.

Priest Is to Send Messages to Europe Through the Earth, by New System.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Earth instead of air will be used to transmit wireless telegraph messages between this country and Europe, if the apparatus invented by Father Joseph Murgas, of the Slavonic Catholic church of this city, fulfills his expectations. Also musical tones, instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes, are to be used, and as a result messages may be sent many times as fast as at present.

Father Murgas, entirely independent of other inventors, after 17 years of work has perfected a system of aerial wireless telegraphy which is in use between here and Scranton, but he is not satisfied. He desires a system which will not be affected by storms or weather conditions, and which will be much more rapid than the method now in vogue. His plan for an underground system is the result.

An attempt to put it in operation between here and Scranton will be made first. Shafts 300 feet deep are being sunk at both places, and wires will be run to the bottom of them and connected with the work. Later the connection with Europe is to be made. Shafts 3,000 feet in depth will have to be constructed, and considerable electrical power will have to be used to transmit the messages. It will take \$20,000 to install the apparatus.

BILL WITHSTANDS WEATHER

Lost in a FARM Pasture in 1902, Greenback Found Faded and in Pieces Is Redeemed.

Rumford Falls, Me.—A torn greenback, which had been bleached by the sun and frozen by the snows of three years in a West Newfield pasture, has just been redeemed by the treasury, and Frank Goodridge, a Newfield lumberman, is once more on receipt of his wages for a week's work in April of 1902.

Newfield has just been paid the bill, and in going home through the pasture he lost it. Three years after a piece of the bill was found, and Ralph Stevens, the finder, requested Postmaster G. O. Hannaford, of West Newfield, to send it to the United States treasury for redemption. The fragment found was not sufficient to secure redemption, but about a month ago Mr. Stevens found the remaining half, and the other day the postmaster handed him an order on the United States treasury for \$10 in redemption of the torn and faded pieces. Stevens returned the money to Goodridge, the loser, and he divided the bill with Mr. Stevens.

Call It "Noiz."

There is now some dispute as to whether the last syllable of Illinois should be pronounced "noil" or "noiz." Inasmuch as it is the state in which Chicago is located, we vote that it be spelled "noize," and pronounced loud.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

How Many People

Do you think would own their own homes if they had waited to save enough money to pay cash? You consider it prudent to buy a home and pay for it in small monthly amounts—why not furnish a home in the same plan? You can enjoy the use of the furniture while you are paying for it, and we charge you no interest while you are paying for it, and we charge you no interest on extended payments. Our prices are all marked in plain figures, and you will find them just as low as others charge you for cash.

We shall be glad to have you come in and look over our large stock, and we invite you to open an account with us at any time.

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James F. Oyster

The Leading Place in the City for BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oysters and Butter are the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, Northwest, OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue, Northwest. Sales agents for the Celebrated Cow Brand Butter, recommended and equal.

HOUSE & HERRMANN,

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Complete Homefurnishers

Our establishment contains everything necessary to completely furnish every room in the house and offers a wide selection of different styles and patterns.

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF HOUSE & HERRMANN, Seventh and I (Eye) Sts., N. W.

W. Sidney Pittman Architect

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SPECIAL OFFER.

Present this coupon and ten cents and we will give you one full sized bottle of Ox-Marrow Pomade.

AGENTS FOR MADINOLA COMPLEXION CREAM.

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES.

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LOANS. From \$10 up to \$200 loaned on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, etc. COURTEOUS treatment guaranteed to all. We have the largest business in the city. Why? Because we grant extensions in case of sickness and give you the benefit of our liberal rebate system if you pay up in advance. We carry thousands of satisfied customers on our books. Call and investigate. SURETY LOAN COMPANY Rooms 1, Warder Bldg., Cor. 9th and F Sts., N. W.

A Square Deal FOR EVERYBODY

\$10 to \$300 On FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC., without removal, at a low rate of interest. WHEN YOU BUY MERCHANDISE you go to a reliable house. Why not do the same thing when you borrow money? We are an old-established company, and treat everybody alike. Isn't it worth your while to see us before dealing elsewhere? We pay off other companies and advance you more money. We also loan on plain note to salaried employees, and make a specialty of loans to TEACHERS.

POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO. 928 F Street, Northwest. ATLANTIC ROOMS 23 and 24. Sec. 14. Airway or elevator.

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METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO. 505 E St., N. W.

'FISHING CAVALRY.'

BELGIANS USE HORSES TO DRAW NETS THROUGH SEA.

Queer Method of Catching Shrimp Followed by Inhabitants South of Newport—The Animals Know Their Duty.

New York.—The fishermen living in the barren country south of Newport, Belgium, have not the same fear of a disturbance of the water as some of the Hudson river fishermen of a century ago are said to have had. It is told of the latter that when the Clermont, the first steamship, went splashing up the Hudson in 1807 on its epoch-making first trip the fishermen who saw it vowed that the fishing business in the river would be ruined. Hudson river shad are still in the markets, although whales no longer browse within striking distance of New York. Perhaps these same New York fishermen would say, however, that if they were the Flemish fishermen they would not be alarmed, for the Belgians fish in the edge of the sea, instead of a river up which fish go only at a given season of the year, and give the poor shrimps, which they seek, little opportunity to escape. Armed cap-a-pie in oilskins the Belgians march through the water upon the little fellows with great horses and the precision and irresistibility of cavalry.

They might not inappropriately be styled "fishing cavalry." These mounted fishermen always move through the water side by side in lines of a dozen each and they have a maneuver by which they change position from one end of the line to the other in quartettes. Fishing in a solid line they catch all of the lively little shrimps over a wide strip of bottom, and changing the four at the outer end of the line to the inner every fisherman has an opportunity to reap the most fruitful part of the field, which is the side toward deep water.

The little crustaceans are taken in nets which suggest giant cornucopias, not only in shape but in contents, when drawn out of the water at the end of the march along the submarine beach. The mouth is triangular



'FISHING CAVALRY' OF BELGIUM CAPTURING SHRIMPS.

In shape, the third corner being held up by a stick attached to the rod which stretches it to yawning dimensions horizontally. With its mouth open the net slides over the sandy bottom in tow of a horse, gathering all the jelly fish, shrimp and shells in front of it. And feeling from the disturbance caused by the horse's footsteps is only jumping from the sizzling grease of the frying pan into the roaring flames of the fire, for those who do not fall into one mouth are gobbled up by the one alongside.

The hour before the turn of the tide at the ebb is the time when the fishermen assemble at the rendezvous. Like other good workmen, they come neither too soon nor too late. One by one they come ambling over the dunes on their fishing horses. Their nets rolled on the base sticks lying across the backs of their animals remind one of the furred sails of a square rigger. Balanced on the horses beneath the riders are panniers for carrying fish. The fishermen, clad in oilskins and pulling cheerfully at pipes, sit with their feet up in front of the baskets as if they were jockeys riding in the American fashion.

Only a few moments are required to attach the nets behind the horses and stretch open the mouths of the vertical sticks. Then taking the strings by which the vertical sticks are held upright while traveling through the water, the men, one by one, mount and march out into the rolling plain of the sea, which is their field of maneuvers. Taking their places side by side in a line which stretches out so far that the outermost horses are almost submerged under the big, chilly rollers that sweep in from the North sea, the fishing squadron moves along the coast gathering in the shrimps.

At last the nets are drawn up to the shore, the limber jelly fish and shells which have unintentionally intruded are picked out, and the shrimps dumped into the panniers. Then the homeward journey is begun, the nets being drawn back over the ground already dragged once. At last the horses, recognizing the rendezvous instinctively, turn up through the surf to the shore. Every man has his baskets full when, with nets furled, he turns his horse eastward in the rays of the setting sun toward his humble cottage. His horse proves his hardness by showing no signs of fatigue or his immersion for three hours in the chilly waters of the German ocean.

A COMPETENT OFFICIAL.

New British Minister of Agriculture, Earl Carrington, a Practical Farmer.

London.—When a British peer is placed at the head of a government department it is not usually considered at all essential that he should know anything of the business with which he deals—and generally he doesn't. But in appointing Earl Carrington minister of agriculture, the new premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has chosen a man who is particularly



EARL CARRINGTON. (Minister of Agriculture in New British Cabinet.)

well qualified for the post. The earl's knowledge of matters agricultural is derived not only from the ownership of 23,000 acres in England, which he manages with conspicuous success, but from his experience of colonial life, for he was governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890. It is getting on 40 years since he came into possession of his property, and during all that period he has had only 18 changes of tenantry, eliminating those occasioned by death. He is one of the pioneers in that movement for the parceling out of small allotments among agricultural laborers which holds out the best hope of reviving England's decaying agriculture. He has demonstrated that the system can be successfully worked on his own estate, and elsewhere has done yeoman service in retaining country folk on the soil and helping them to become landowners. There is historic precedent for his appointment, for his grandfather was minister of agriculture in the early part of the nineteenth century, before the office lapsed into that oblivion from which it was rescued a few years ago.

SLATED FOR NEW PLACE.

Congressman Hepburn, Author of Railroad Rate Bill, May Join Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington.—A place on the interstate commerce commission likely will be given Representative William Peters Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and whose name is borne by the bill for the regulation of railway rates, which passed the house almost unanimously the other day. If the rate bill passes the senate, two more members must be appointed. Hepburn will have no trouble in getting one of the places if he wants it, as every member of the house will be for him. Up to a short time ago Hepburn was a strenuous opponent of rate legislation. Mr. Hepburn's home is in Clarinda, Ia. He is now serving his ninth term in congress. He was



CONGRESSMAN W. P. HEPBURN. (Slated for Place on Interstate Commerce Commission.)

born in Wellsville, O., in 1833, and was but nine years old when he was brought to Iowa (then a territory) by his parents. In early life he was a printer, but meanwhile read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Mr. Hepburn served in an Iowa cavalry regiment during the war, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel when mustered out. He always has been active in politics, and was solicitor of the treasury during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.

Finds Treasure Jar in Mud. A colored girl while walking along the banks of a creek, a tributary of the Potomac river, on the farm of E. Goodridge, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, a few days ago discovered a jar sticking out of the mud, where the tide had receded. She pulled it up and found it contained a large quantity of Spanish silver coin, said to be worth \$800. The coins were of old dates, none being more recent than 65 years ago.

Draws Well. Nevertheless and notwithstanding the real magnetic pole continues to be Paderewski.—Puck.

PREPARE FOR FIGHT.

UNITED MINE WORKERS READY FOR GREAT STRIKE.

Organization Has Millions of Dollars to Aid Men in War for Increased Wages—How Income Is Derived.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The probability of a great national coal strike on April 1 has centered the attention of thousands of wage-earners and the owners of millions of dollars' worth of coal mining properties upon the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in this city.

It will be the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers that the anthracite and bituminous miners have entered upon a great strike together.

That the powerful organizations of mine operators will find in the United Mine Workers a foe worthy of their steel is shown by three facts.

Numerically the United Mine Workers is the strongest body of workmen in the world engaged in a single industry.

Financially it is the strongest union of labor in the United States, ranking second in the world only to the Amalgamated Engineers of Great Britain, a much older organization.

As an organization, which reaches into 25 mining states and territories and into British Columbia, it has become welded together by repeated battles.

For more than a year preparations for a long, stern fight have been under way in the miners' great union. President Mitchell and Vice President Lewis have occupied nearly all the time in strengthening the organization.

In the meantime W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, has been wrestling with the great financial problems presented by the likelihood of a long continued strike. The gathering of the immense funds necessary to support the members while out of employment, the plans for their equitable distribution with the least possible waste—these are the duties which make the office of the secretary-treasurer one of the most important of all in a great



JOHN MITCHELL. (Who Will Command Miners in Threatened Coal Strike.)

labor organization when a vital contest is expected.

Latest reports received by Mr. Wilson show that the United Mine Workers now has over 330,000 members, against a membership of but a few hundred when the order was formed in 1890 by the amalgamation of the Miners' Progressive union and the Knights of Labor. Of the above number, which includes some who have been excused from payment of dues through illness and other causes, something less than 100,000 are in the anthracite coal regions.

The amount of money contributed by this body of men each year for the maintenance of their national organization is close to \$1,000,000. Last year the income of the United Mine Workers was \$852,772. At the beginning of the present fiscal year there was a reserve on hand of \$603,952. This has since been largely increased. During last year the organization paid out or aid to strikers \$1,067,300, a part of which was taken from the reserve.

In explaining how the income is derived, Treasurer Wilson said: "The manner in which the United Mine Workers of America raises funds for the transaction of its business is by a per capita tax of 25 cents a month per member. In special emergency assessments are levied in addition to this."

"When a strike occurs," said Treasurer Wilson, "the men involved are supported in proportion to the size of their families. No money is paid direct to the strikers, but they are furnished with the necessary provisions to sustain them until the strike is over. The amount of money available for strike purposes is distributed through the 22 districts and the 27 locals."

"We have two methods of distribution, depending upon the local conditions. During the anthracite strike orders were issued on the retail dealers. The face of these orders bore the amount of supplies they were good for. On the back of each slip was space for the articles purchased at the price of each. When used up the orders were signed by the party to whom issued and by the grocer who furnished the supplies. The orders were then turned over by the local district treasurers once every week and were cashed."

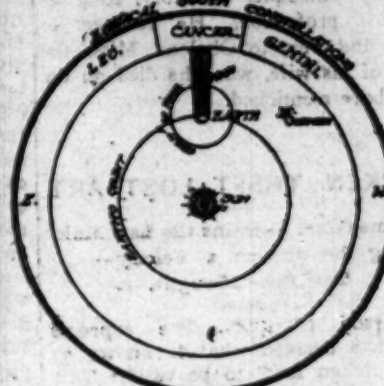
"Where the company stores are in operation we find it necessary to open the open market and purchase supplies by the railroad. We have established our own commissaries."

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

Earth Passes Between Sun and Lunar Satellite—Interesting Astronomical Features.

Chicago.—On the night of February 8 and morning of February 9 the earth passed between the sun and the moon and gave the latter one of its "night's off." For an hour and a half the moon was in total eclipse.

No importance was attached to the eclipse by astronomers, yet scientists of nearly all the universities and observatories in the country watched the shadow of the earth through the small hours of the morning. Photographs



POSITION OF MOON DURING ECLIPSE.

were taken of the moon at various stages of the eclipse, and in some instances observations of the intensity of the light from the satellite were taken.

The beginning of the eclipse was recorded officially at 11:54:06 p. m. in this city, when the moon entered the penumbra. At 11:57 the shadow began to be visible. It took exactly an hour for the shadow to envelop the moon. At 1:47 a. m. the middle was reached and at 2:36:12 the total eclipse ended. The shadow left the moon at 3:37 and the moon left the penumbra at 4:39:54.

At the beginning the eclipse was seen in North and South America, and in western Europe and Africa. The ending was visible generally in North and Central America, western South America, northeastern Asia and Australia.

Aside from the astronomical interest attending a lunar eclipse there are speculations, more or less, relating to the supposed influences the heavenly bodies have upon humanity according to the relative positions the planets hold at the hour of each human birth. The moon is said, astrologically, to be at home in the sign of Cancer in the earth's zodiac. Children born between the 20th day of January and the 19th day of February are born under Aquarius in the sun's zodiac. Now, during the period of the moon's eclipse, a very interesting astrological condition was evidently presented to those who practice astrology either for amusement or as a profession.

There probably were many children born during the hours above mentioned, and it would be interesting for parents to note the exact minute of birth, so that a fair test may be made. Every child born of royal parents has the hour, minute and second as well as the day, month and year accurately noted, and a horoscope is cast for the child as soon thereafter as is convenient.

While we are prone to class astrology with other false beliefs and superstitions, yet its very ancient use, and the fact that there are many who still practice and actually believe in it, gives it a standing that it otherwise would not have.

POWER LIFE-SAVING BOATS

New Crafts Built for Use of Government Have Been Found to Be Very Satisfactory.

Bayonne City, N. J.—Several boats equipped with power have been built by an electric launch company, of this city, for the United States life saving service. One of these, the Rescue, has been delivered to Sandy Hook and already has proved that she is capable



NEW POWER LIFE BOAT.

of doing excellent work. The boats are 34 feet long and fitted with gasoline engines.

Hitherto it has not been possible for life saving men to go out in boats of this size unless there was a favorable wind to use their canvas, as the craft were too heavy to row any distance. The substitution of the gasoline engine, therefore, has been an important step, as the new craft are available at all times.

The builders assert that these boats are self-righting, self-bailing and non-sinkable. All kinds of tests have been made to insure their safety under every condition of weather and sea. Government officers have supervised their construction, and the builders have turned them out in the most satisfactory manner. It is probable that the entire life saving service of the country will in good time be supplied with these power craft.

Army Duty Made Easy. In the army of the Haytian republic chairs are provided for the use of sentries when on duty.

Skeados & Skeados, New York Candy Kitchen

908 7th St. N. W.

—OUR CANDIES MADE DAILY—

CANDY PRICE LIST.

1 pint	15 cents
5 pounds	1.00
6 pounds	1.00
8 pounds	1.00
12 pounds	1.00
8 boxes	1.00
12 boxes	1.00

Delicious Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda.

ICE CREAM.

1 quart	25 cents
1 gallon	1.00

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S.H. HINES,



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L. St. near K St. Market, N. W.

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NEW CAR DOUBLES SPEED.

Inventor Says Motor-Cycle Car Will

Run from Chicago to New York

in Eight Hours.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James N. Vand-

grift, in a paper before the Syracuse

Technology club, announced that the

Westinghouse company is building a

car invented by him which will run

at double the speed now attained, and

will carry passengers from New York

to Chicago in ten hours less than the

Twentieth Century limited, and from

Syracuse to New York in an hour and

a half.

His plan is to have four wheels on

the car, placed one ahead of the other,

running on a third rail between the

two rails now used. The car is to

be pointed at the ends, to reduce the

resistance of the air and to lessen the

danger in case of a collision.

"The motor cycle train" is to

be kept upright by the wheels or rollers

running on the two outside tracks.

EAT GLASS BEADS.

GOTHAM SCIENTIST FEEDS THEM TO HIS PATIENTS.

Digestive Test in This Manner of Experiments—Gleans Information Concerning Fishbone's Action in Stomach.

New York.—Prof. Max Einhorn, of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has been feeding a number of New Yorkers on glass beads to find out how much they are behind the African osmium in the matter of digestion.

The professor's extraordinary series of experiments, now just concluded, show that beefsteak and potatoes, the standard diet in this city, are harder to digest than is generally supposed. Other curiosities of digestion were also brought to light.

Prof. Einhorn chose small porcelain glass beads for his experiments. At first he tried to coat the beads with the essence of various articles of food, but failed to give that plan up. Several weeks ago he conceived the plan of "loading" the beads with solid foodstuffs by drawing them through the opening in the head and tying them on with a silk thread.

To test the work of the digestive glands in the stomach only Prof. Einhorn fed the "loaded" beads to his subjects by inclosing them in gelatine capsules with a long silk thread attached. The subject then swallowed the encapsulated bead, which was pulled again after an interval of from four to six hours. In this way the extent of the gastric digestion was easily estimated. Other loaded beads were fed to the subjects without any thread attached.

Among the articles inserted in the beads were catgut, raw tendons, raw beef, raw chicken skin, raw mutton fat, raw potato skins, apples, fishbones, wax, paraffin, stearic acid, suet and mutton fat.

According to Prof. Einhorn these experiments proved that in the average healthy New Yorker both catgut and fishbones were digested in the stomach, whereas boiled or raw beef, raw chicken skin and raw as well as boiled potatoes did not disappear altogether in the stomach. The raw chicken skin and the raw muscle fibre disappeared further on, but the tendons were not digested at all. It was the same way with potato skin. Mutton fat remained unchanged in the stomach, but disappeared through chemical action after on.

The ease with which New Yorkers digest fishbones is taken to indicate they are descended from fishlike ancestors, of which there are several examples in the aquarium.

HIS MECHANICAL FIGURES.

Connecticut Farmer Has "Dummies" Which Go Through Characteristic Movements on Platform.

Clinton, Conn.—Charles Coe, who lives in Killingworth, has arranged a series of life size mechanical figures, which are near Mr. Coe's farm. These figures all work on eccentrics attached to the water wheel. They are made to go through characteristic movements.

There are eight of these figures and they cover a space of some 25 feet. There is an old negro mammy, who is sitting time to her husband's fiddle. This fiddle is strung with wires and is sent to some distance on a windy night. There are two pickaninies wiggling, and there are two boys teetering on a board. There is also an old sawing wood.

These figures are made chiefly out of crooked crooks of wood which Mr. Coe got from his woods, and they are all dressed in appropriate costumes and work together with precision. They are a queer spectacle and many come to see them.

A FAMILY OF PIONEERS.

Living Brothers and Sisters, Youngest of Whom Is 74—Average Age 81 Years.

Low Falls, Ia.—The Crocellus family, living in Grundy county, near Low Falls, claims that its members collectively make up the oldest family in the United States.

The average age of the Crocellus family is 81 years, and the total ages of the six children aggregate 486 years. The members of the family are as follows: Mrs. Mary Crocellus, wife of Conrad, aged 92; Adam Crocellus, of Conrad, 77 years; George Crocellus, of Conrad, 77 years; Mrs. George Melton, of Marshalltown, 85 years; David W. Crocellus, of New Amsterdam, Ind., 83 years; Harrison Crocellus, also of Indiana, 74 years. The seventh member of the family died at the advanced age of 83 years. Adam Crocellus is a bachelor.

Growth of Camera Habit. Thirty years ago a camera was a rarity. The enthusiast who possessed one carried a mountain of traps and a smothered in a tent, during his hours of manipulation of the lens. Last year the United States made 300,000 cameras, working under the pressure of a bulb or button, and the photographic business reached the respectable commercial total of \$20,000,000.

Rare White Robin. A bird of extraordinary plumage was played in Nashville, Tenn., being almost all white robin, killed by J. Johnson, near Nashville. The only part of the bird that was of the natural coloring of the robin was the head, the body, head, wings and tail feathers as white as a dove.

SEEK DEAD MAN'S GOLD.

Relatives Trying to Find Lost Wealth of California Miner Whose Body Was Found in Lake.

San Francisco.—A systematic search for the wealth of John Stinson has been begun. The representatives of the heirs of this rich miner who was murdered seven years ago are determined to locate the government bonds he was known to possess, to find out whether the draft for \$100,000 on the Bank of England has ever been cashed and to discover the exact whereabouts of the Arizona and New Mexico mines.

Letters were sent broadcast in the hope of finding some, at least, of the great fortune. The first was directed to the Bank of England and was an inquiry as to the \$100,000 draft.

Another was hastened to the department of the treasury in an effort to find out the numbers of the \$30,000 worth of bonds Stinson purchased with the profits of his mining venture in Butte. The recorders of perhaps 200 counties of Arizona, New Mexico and California were asked to search the records for the filing of Stinson's claims and the titles to his property.

According to the statements of those who knew Stinson best up to the time of his disappearance, his wealth in bonds and drafts was about \$300,000. With his mines and stock in other properties added the total value of his fortune must have been nearly \$1,000,000.

Five old friends of Stinson have now identified the picture of the dead man whose body was found in Stow lake on September 6, 1898. These five men all agreed in the theory that Stinson was induced to take his property out of the safety deposit box and was then lured into the trap which cost him his life.

OLD SWEETHEARTS TO WED

Love of Younger Days Revived in a Boarding-House in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Meeting by chance in a boarding house after a separation of ten years, Ella M. Robson and Edward J. Le Saint, both members of the theatrical profession and in former days, sweethearts, decided to be married. The wedding is to take place in March.

In the years that they have been separated both have been married and divorced; yet Mrs. Robson is only 26 and her husband 29. Mrs. Robson's stage name is Eleanor K. Caines.

A decade ago she and Le Saint made their debut in the same traveling theatrical company. Their affection for each other was marked, and every member of the company supposed that they were engaged. But adversity came upon the manager, and in the anxiety of each member to get back home the sweethearts became separated.

From that time until they met in a boarding house at Sixth and Vine streets neither heard of the other.

Mrs. Robson says it was "love at second sight." She was divorced last year and Le Saint in 1903. Le Saint is now on a theatrical tour, and as soon as he returns they will be married in this city.

A COSTLY GRAVESTONE.

Farmer Puts Estate Into Monument to Bar Heirs from Money—Shaft Is Imposing.

Connellsville, Pa.—In a cemetery 100 years old, belonging to Taylor Methodist Episcopal church, at Centerville, Washington county, stands probably the most imposing monument of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania.

It was erected to mark the last resting place of James S. McCutcheon, a farmer and bachelor, and to gratify his ambition to outdo all his neighbors and prevent any of his relatives or friends from getting any of his estate.

McCutcheon determined that every cent of his fortune of \$35,000 should go into a monument, and for several years before his death he looked after the arrangements for the monument.

McCutcheon's will ordered that \$20,000 be applied to complete his monument, and after all debts were paid the balance was to go into a granite wall around it, to be built as high as the money would permit.

WILLS A CHEST PROTECTOR

Eccentric Man Leaves \$80,000 Worth of Diamonds to a Crippled Child in This Form.

St. Paul, Minn.—Eva Marsh, the crippled five-year-old daughter of John Marsh, of York, Wis., has just come into a fortune in a novel manner. It was left her by an aged man, known as James Yarnell, who lived in a little hut on Marsh's land. Yarnell went there several years ago, apparently poor and friendless, and was always fond of the little girl. Eva's parents supported him a few hours before his death Yarnell presented Eva a chest protector, between the folds of which were sewed \$80,000 worth of diamonds. Beneath his coat were found numerous expensive suits and everything that goes to equip a society man.

Muskies Sink Steamboat.

The Hamer Swan sank at her pier at Lakeside, Ore., as a result of a leak caused by muskrats. The rodents gnawed a hole through the hull near the water line and the boat settled until it rested on the bottom. The craft was successfully raised with the assistance of a tug whose pumps were employed. The muskrats that caused the trouble were killed.

MAN-OF-WAR IN AIR.

MILLIONAIRE PLANS AIRSHIP DESTROYER.

Charles B. Knox, Merchant King, to Finance Scheme to Build Fighting Balloon Which Is Calculated to Smash Whole Navies.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles B. Knox, the gelatin king, recently arrived in Los Angeles, where he proposes to construct an aerial navy. The first man-of-war of the air will be built next month and will be christened the Gelatin. If its trial trip is a success it will be taken to San Francisco, where several ascensions will be made.

Every detail of warfare in the sky has been considered by Knox, and the inventor, George T. Tomlinson, and they are both convinced that they can build an airship that can with safety to itself hurl down swift destruction on ships that merely sail on the water.

The Gelatin will naturally be built for offensive operations rather than for defense. To save itself it must kill or fly. But it will be able to do both, and do them quickly. It will be fitted with torpedo tubes, which can be depressed to any angle. The mode of attack will be to take a position in the air directly over the enemy's ship.

The gas bag will be constructed in compartments, so that if one should be punctured by a chance shot from small arms the Gelatin could fly away, upheld by the remaining compartments. It will be driven by two gasoline motors, which can be operated singly or in conjunction. If one of the motors should be put out of action by a chance shot the other would be able to propel the airship. The man-of-war of the air will also be provided with searchlights and a wireless telegraph apparatus, so that it may be warned of any danger that may menace it.

Heretofore balloons have been used in war solely for the purpose of observations of the enemy's movements, but Knox relies on the simplicity of his plan to make the airship an agent of destruction, and he believes in its success. Whatever the result of the practical tests may be, it is evident that the inventor has been successful in attaching a millionaire angel to his airship.

INDIAN WINS FIVE SQUAWS.

Noble Red Men Have High Old Time at Their Prolonged Festivities.

Arlington, Ore.—The immense powwow and series of dances and feasts in which the Rock Creek Indians have been indulging a few miles from here have been brought to an end and the Indians have disbanded. Many left for their homes, hundreds of miles away, penniless, after the long indulgence of their favorite passion for gambling.

Others were more successful. It is stated one Umattilla Indian returned with five new squaws, all won at cards.

Johnny Beaver, a sub-chief, of the Yakimas, said, regarding the festivities: "Hi yu skookum time. Hi yu moose moose (cow). Hi yu yonta. Ten-as-free-water. Hi yu coley (races). Heap, big time."

It is estimated there were 500 Indians in attendance from Yakima, Umattilla, Idaho, Montana and Warm Springs.

The days were devoted to gambling, horse racing and feasting, several large steers being killed every day. In the evening were dances, which lasted often until daylight. These orgies included all classes of dancing, such as war dances, spirit dances, the big skull dances and many others.

SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

Housemaids to Be Trained in Hamburg at a Nominal Charge—Pupils Not Called "Servants."

Hamburg.—The first of the schools to be established in German cities for the improvement of domestic servants has just been opened in this city under the patronage of the "house mistresses' union."

Seventy-one girls were admitted to the new school, and each of them is expected to pay about \$12 for the complete course of one year, in weekly instalments, but for this small amount of money each pupil is daily supplied with a free lunch.

The school opens at eight o'clock in the morning and the pupils are supposed to remain until seven p.m. The whole course includes the making up of bedrooms, cooking in all its branches, mending, sewing, both by hand and with a machine, dressmaking, washing and all sorts of domestic occupations.

A prominent rule of the new school provides that the pupils shall not be called servants, but "employees of private households."

Reason for That Smile. A correspondent speaks of the universal smile in the streets of the Japanese capital. We judge that there have been no graft scandals and exposures there of late, or some smiles would have come off.

The Hidden Thought.

Borrowing, says young Mr. Rockefeller, kills friendship, and should be shunned. We hope no one has been so unwise as to forfeit the young gentleman's friendship by asking him for a loan.

TRAMPING HALF A CENTURY

King of the Hoboes Admits Having Once Worked, However, Tries to Live It Down.

Hereford, Pa.—The mild weather of the last few weeks has enticed many tramps from their winter quarters and the farmers in this section have had occasion to be liberal with their "handouts."

Berks county has the reputation of harboring more tramps than any other county in the state, and perhaps the nation, and in the ranks of these hoboes there are many interesting characters.

The premier tramp, the bun par excellence, the incarnation of the hobo genius, is undoubtedly Fred Bergman, who, though a native of the kingdom of Saxony, has tramped the highways of America for 37 years and likes his calling.

Even his record is not perfectly clear. It is sullied by the fact that for five weeks he held a job in a Connecticut rolling mill, but that was years ago and he has done his best since that time to live it down.

Thrown upon his own resources at the age of 13 years, Bergman wandered through North Germany and Holland and to escape military duty, with its enforced work and cleanliness, he emigrated to America.

He tramped the empire state, drifted into Connecticut, where the nightmare of the rolling mill was endured, and finally ambled into Pennsylvania and happy Berks county. Bergman says he has slept in thousands of barns in 30 different states. He is 65 years old and has been sick but twice in his life.

"Kind-hearted people then saw I was cared for in hospitals," he says, "and I am just as sure it will be seen that my body has suitable burial."

STORK IN THIRTIETH VISIT

Notable Supporters of Anti-Race Suicide Movement Are Made Happy by Another Birth.

Bloomington, Ill.—McDonald Hall and his wife, of Champaign county, claim the honor of being the most notable supporters of President Roosevelt's anti-race suicide doctrine. Mrs. Hall has just presented her proud husband with their thirtieth child. The latest is a girl, and was named Margaret.

The parents honored many great characters in the selection of names for some of the 30. Among them are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Victoria Regina, Abraham Lincoln, Lucretia Borgia, Victor Emanuel, Susan B. Anthony, Ulysses Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, Castle Chadwick, Grover Cleveland (the latter subsequently changed to Benjamin Harrison, for political reasons), William McKinley, Henry Ward Beecher and Shields Blaine.

The others are only able to boast of commonplace cognomens. Mr. Hall is a laboring man of Champaign county, and but for the assistance of his older children might have some difficulty in feeding the hungry mouths of this remarkable family. He and his wife are very proud of their progeny, and are hopeful that after the great wedding is over President Roosevelt may recognize their enthusiastic demonstration of his idea.

LAND IS CHEAP IN MEXICO.

In Some Cases the Government Offers It for Two Cents an Acre—Likely Farm Soil.

Mexico City, Mex.—The demand for public lands in Mexico is remarkably light, in view of the cheapness of most of the tracts. During the last six months of the year 1905 the federal government sold only 33,765 acres of public lands, for which it received \$21,471.

There are many millions of acres of government lands, situated in different parts of the country. Much of these lands are susceptible of agricultural development. Others are heavily timbered. The schedule of prices is fixed for each state and ranges as low in some cases as a few cents per acre. The lands in the state of Tabasco, situated in the extreme south-eastern part of this country, are now leading in demand, and most of the government sales during the past few months have been in that state. The Tabasco lands are fitted for tropical agriculture of all kinds.

More Work for Wilson.

A servant girl in the household of a Pottsville (Pa.) family was slicing potatoes for dinner the other day, when she found one that was particularly watery. She was about to throw it away when the knife struck something hard. She cut it out and showed it to her mistress. It proved to be a pearl, which jewelers value at \$40. Now, then, here is an opportunity for Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Let him take up immediately the investigation and propagation of the pearl-bearing potato. There is not a constituent of any congressman but would like to have sample and experimental packages of that vegetable. The seed of a potato that grows pearls would be much more highly appreciated than several packages of pea good only for a cheap porridge.

Wreck on Mountain.

While an east-bound freight train on the Santa Fe railway was at the top of Hoston mountain, near Trinidad, Col., the engineer lost control. The train descended the mountain at a terrific rate and left the tracks. The engine and 30 freight cars were piled again a broken mass.

CZAR FEARS POISON.

FASTING SQUAD PARTLY EXHAUSTED DREAD.

Head Chef at Salary of \$50,000 Sees to It That Possible Deadliness in Food Is Tried on Servants Before Nicholas' Turn.

St. Petersburg.—Although Czar Nicholas partakes of an extraordinarily extensive menu and expends enormous sums to procure it he also secures himself from sudden death from ingredients which so many of his faithful subjects would like to enter into the imperial bill of fare.

Eugene Kratz, head chef of the palace, ranks as a general in the Russian army. His salary is about \$50,000 a year. He rules all the imperial kitchens. About the only time Kratz does manual work is when the czar's appetite becomes passe and he craves for something new to eat.

Then Kratz goes to his private kitchen and thinks and experiments—mixes, stews, bakes things which no cook book ever thought of—until he finally satisfies himself that he has got something that will "hit" Nicholas just right.

But he doesn't call Nicholas in and say: "Try a spoonful of this, I'm sure you will like it."

The imperial tasters are ordered to the front. First come the under chefs. Each gets a taste. As to whether or not they really approve from a gastronomic standpoint—according to Victor Hutzler, who served two years in the winter palace kitchen, and who is now chef of a San Francisco hotel—that does not matter.

The idea is to see if any of these under chefs drops dead or falls into convulsions—a sort of "trying it on the dog." Then the under-under chefs get into the tasting line, and next a major of the army. No fatal or serious results following, then is served to the czar a dish that fits a king and would kill a peasant.

The czar frequently submits a menu for the day, and when it is under preparation 300 men are hustling in the kitchen enveloped in delicate vapors.

The breakfasts vary much, but caviar and pate de fois gras are never absent. The czar eats breakfast at eight o'clock. At 11 he is ready to eat again. This time it is salads, soups, cold meats, ices and desserts.

That seems pretty heavy eating already, but the five-o'clock dinner is the real thing. The cooks have been steaming over it all day.

The major on duty partakes of every dish, after which it is placed in an elevator having a closed shaft. Everything in readiness, the major enters the elevator, is locked in, and the dinner and the major are lifted directly to the dining-room into the presence of the czar.

The major again goes through the tasting performance, and, nothing happening to him, the imperial family sits down to the dinner.

This dining-room is made of cast iron and sealed between meals like a bank vault. It is entirely bombproof. The czar starts in on dinner with a number of appetizers, then "bortsch" soup, hot and cold meats, half a dozen entrees, hot and cold fowls, many different vegetables, puddings, ices, cakes, wine, tea and vodka.

The number of courses is always the same. Nicholas never misses one of them. However, he seldom eats between meals.

TWO STRIPED BASS PERISH

The New York Aquarium Loses Some of Its Oldest and Most Valuable Inhabitants.

New York.—The New York Aquarium lost one of its notable collection of striped bass the other day. This fish had not been ill, and its death is attributed to shock from fright, all captive fishes being very sensitive.

This striped bass was one of 45 placed in the pool on May 14, 1894. It had, therefore, survived in captivity upward of 11½ years. When brought in it was about ten inches in length and weighed about half a pound.

At its death it measured 29 inches in length and 3½ inches in width of body, and it weighed 10½ pounds. It was in fair condition, but not fat. A striped bass of these dimensions and fat would weigh about 15 pounds.

Another bass out of this lot, one of about the same size, died in December, these two being the only fishes that have been lost out of the pool in a year. Twenty-four of the original lot of 55 still remain. Of those that have died the greater number were lost within the first two years.

Of the survivors the largest is now approximately 34 inches in length, and it would weigh probably 25 pounds.

The aquarium's striped bass have been viewed with interest and admiration by millions of visitors.

Medals for Russians.

Medals for all those who participated in the war with Japan have been ordered according to an imperial Russian rescript published in the Ruaki Invalid of St. Petersburg. Those who defended Port Arthur are singled out for special distinction. They will be given a silver medal and light bronze medals will be bestowed on those who were engaged in battles on land or sea. The soldiers who were not under fire will receive dark bronze medals.

Antiquity of Cinematograph.

In a lecture before the Society of Arts, London, Martin Duncan stated that the cinematograph may be traced back to 130 A. D. from a document in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

STEP TOWARD CANCER CURE

Formation of Man's Egg Gives Experimentalists Clue to Solution of Baffling Problem.

London.—The result of investigations in the last few days shows that the trypsin treatment of cancer is most hopeful, especially as a preventive of recurrence after the first operation. The principal discoverer of the treatment is Dr. Shaw MacKenzie. He has had a number of cases under treatment during the last two years and arrived at his results clinically. Another investigator is Dr. Beard, of Edinburgh, who evolved the theory of embryology.

The prevailing view is that the hen is supposed to produce the egg from these. Beard says this is not so. The fertilized egg is the product of the union of sperm and egg, which gives rise to trophoblast of larvae. In man the chorion is capable of indefinite cellular increase.

MacKenzie's treatment in a number of inoperable cases has given striking results. It consists in the hypodermic injection of a two per cent. solution of trypsin as near the cancerous growth as possible, pancreatic preparations being given freely intravenously with a sugar diet, and also purified oxgall. The treatment necessarily is prolonged. The normal disappearance of the trophoblast sometimes is quick, but often exceedingly slow. The treatment received remarkable confirmation by the experimental cure of mice by Jensen while he was pursuing his inquiries.

VICTORY BRINGS A BRIDE.

Girl Marries Hero of Football Game After Star Playing—Wed Same Day.

Philadelphia.—Cupid's hand in the winning of a football game was discovered when the marriage of Miss Anna Taylor, of 2456 Amber street, and J. William Martin, of 1606 Wanamaker street, was made known.

Martin is a former Princeton student and a football player of renown. He was playing fullback on the Overbrook team last fall, but was slightly injured, and when the final game with the Glen Hills Athletic association came on the last Saturday in November he was in the lineup, although he went to Glen Mills to see the contest, taking Miss Taylor along.

At the end of the first half the score was 6-0 in favor of Glen Mills. "Oh, I want to see Overbrook win," said Miss Taylor.

"Well, I feel like playing," said Martin. "If I go in and win this game, will you marry me?"

Miss Taylor had heard Martin ask this question before, and had postponed her answer, but now she assented, with the given condition.

With this reward to spur him on Martin went in the lineup and played the game of his life, making two touchdowns in plunging plays. After the contest he and his sweetheart went to Wilmington and were married the same evening.

GALA DAY 48 HOURS LONG.

On Board Troopship Sherman, Hailing from Manila, New Year's Is Observed Twice.

San Francisco.—New Year's day, according to calendars used in this part of the globe, occurs only once a year. According to the calendar and log of the army transport Sherman there must have been some double dealing by Father Time, for New Year's day happened twice on board the troopship.

The Sherman, which has just returned from Manila, crossed the one hundred and eightieth meridian on the first of January, and in reckoning time Capt. Brugliere was compelled to set his clocks back 24 hours. So New Year's greetings on board the troopship were prolonged for 48 hours: Old Sol had two peeps at the transport as it hung in the balance between the old year and the new. Passengers on the Sherman formed a double set of resolutions and doubt exists as to which set is binding. Capt. Brugliere has been asked to ally all doubts, but he states that he is not a "sea lawyer" and refuses to act.

FISH SENT TO ARGENTINA.

Duluth Hatchery Makes Second Shipment of Lake Superior Trout Eggs to South America.

Duluth, Minn.—Superintendent S. P. Wires, of the United States fish hatchery in Duluth, has shipped 100,000 Lake Superior trout eggs to the Argentine Republic, where they will be hatched and then planted in the waters of the lakes and streams in the foothills of the Andes.

This is the second shipment, and the sending of Lake Superior trout fry to that country has been proved successful. The consignment sent to Argentina a year ago has flourished. The loss, as reported by E. A. Tulin, national fish culturist of Argentina, was only four per cent. Mr. Tulin, who was formerly in charge of the United States fish hatchery at Leadville, Col., asked for a second consignment from Mr. Wires. Mr. Tulin says that the waters in the foothills of the Andes are well adapted to the propagation of the Lake Superior trout.

Own the Country.

A New York minister says that the colored man own the United States. It must be admitted, then, that they make very reasonable and liberal landlords, considering the degree of freedom enjoyed by the whites.

HIS THIRDS SET OF TEETH.

Case of an Omaha Menomoniarian Is a Puzzle to the Dentists of That City.

Omaha, Neb.—To be cutting a third set of teeth while the second set is fairly well preserved is a record of which but few men can boast. This is what is happening to J. H. Fox, who boards at the old people's home.

"Grandpa" Fox is 94 years of age. All his life he has been hale and hearty and blessed with exceptionally good teeth, double though they were.

"I have never had no dentist workin' in my mouth," he says. "I mind havin' the toothache pretty bad many years ago. A man I knew gave me some stuff to put in 'em and finally the ache quit and they never bothered me again."

There are five new teeth and they are all incisors. They are coming in between the old double anteriors and peer forth like rice grains among the older teeth. The cutting of them does not seem to affect him in any way. For two years they have been coming, one at a time.

"Well, I guess I'm cutting another tooth. I expect to have a full set of nice home grown teeth soon," he says to the other boarders cheerfully when they guy him and call him the "baby" of the establishment on account of his new teeth. "You don't catch me fooling around with any of these boughen teeth like the rest of you wear."

Every indication would tend to show that "Grandpa" Fox will continue to grow new teeth as fast as the old ones drop out. They push through the gums wherever they can find a place to grow.

Dentists who have seen Mr. Fox and his third set of teeth declare it a rare case. The double teeth they explain by saying that the anteriors are frequently brittle and easily worn away. In this case nature keeps throwing out accumulations and incrustations, which build up the teeth into the semblance of double teeth. Mr. Fox, however, insists that every one of his teeth came in double.

HOLDS COUNTRY'S RECORD

Menomoni, Wis., Claims Banner as an Exponent of Anti-Race Suicide Idea.

Washington, D. C.—Menomoni, Wis., has more children in proportion to its population attending its public schools than any other city in the United States, according to State Senator James H. Stout, who told the president of the wonderful record of his home, while calling upon him in company with Senator Spooner.

Senator Stout is a multi-millionaire who believes in giving his money to help primary education institutions instead of colleges and universities. He has established 500 circulating libraries throughout Wisconsin in connection with public schools, and has also assisted them in other ways.

He said that out of a population of 5,800 the town of Menomoni had 2,200 children attending the public schools, a record he claimed was not equaled anywhere else in the country.

"Much money," he said, "is being left in endowments to the great educational institutions of the country, but the students of these schools are, as a rule, able to pay their own way, and what they pay ought to maintain them. The question of educating the masses is by far more important, to my mind, as the bone and sinew of the nation comes from those classes who are not able to go to college. They crave the advantages of education and should be encouraged and men with money could find no better way of spending it than in encouraging these aspirations."

PATTED HAAKON ON BACK.

The New Norwegian King Finds His Subjects Very Democratic in Treatment of Him.

Christiania.—The bluff treatment that King Haakon has received at the hands of Bjornson, the famous Norwegian dramatist, illustrates the strong democratic spirit in which royalty is viewed in the kingdom of Norway. At the end of a play by Bjornson in the National theater, at which the king was present, the king invited the venerable dramatist into the royal box and received him with the remark:

"It is a very beautiful play, my dear Bjornson."

Bjornson walked up to the king and patting him paternally on the shoulder, said:

"Do not say 'majet' (very), your majesty, but 'megel.' That is how we pronounce it here. A man in your position must take care of these little things, you know."

King Haakon replied with as good grace as he could that he would be careful to follow his friend's advice.

"That is right," replied Bjornson, "if you take care to remember what I say you will find you will have good cause to thank me."

Quits Pulpit to Run Quarry.

To serve a pastorate and operate a slate quarry at the same time have proved too arduous a task for Rev. D. E. Richards, pastor of the Baptist church at Slatington, Pa., and he has resigned, to devote his attention solely to his quarry. Dr. Richards' congregation is astounded by his decision. Only recently some of his wealthy parishioners paid the expenses of the pastor for a tour through Wales.

Needs More "Cops."

The population of New York city is 4,014,604, and there are 7,854 policemen and 10,537 saloons. The population of Chicago is 1,990,750 and there are 2,876 policemen and 7,017 saloons.

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BOY TOSSED LIKE A BALL.

Thrown High Into the Air and Is Cleverly Caught by Policeman.

New York.—There are accidents and accidents, but the accident which happened to five-year-old Frankie Flank is about the rarest on the records.

Frankie is the son of a wealthy lace importer, and is much given to riding in the family automobile. He was out with his mother and sisters and occupied a very comfortable position on the rear seat of the tonneau. The Flank family was being piloted south on Sixth avenue, and as the chauffeur turned east on Thirty-second street he allowed the machine to collide with an "L" pillar. At the moment Frankie was standing up in his seat and he was promptly and emphatically catapulted into the air and over the rear of the vehicle.

As he shot into the ether, he turned a complete somersault. Standing near the corner was Policeman Thomas Flanagan, of the traffic squad.

Flanagan used to be a crack baseball player, and when he saw the youngster doing acrobatics in midair he put his old-time training into a most useful and picturesque purpose. He stepped forward just before the lad was due on the asphalt and caught him gracefully in his arms, exactly as a football player catches a punt.

Frankie was not hurt in the least, although he and the policeman got a reasonably severe jolt apiece. That was all that happened to Frankie, but the automobile lamp and water tank were smashed completely.

NAILS IN A GLASS EATER.

They Hurt Him and He Goes to a Doctor and Has Them Cut Out.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert Lee, a fire and glass eater, who has been doing the human ostrich act here for some time for the entertainment of sundry small boys and barroom frequenters, is at a hospital with a hole in his stomach. He got an overdose of the nail diet and had a pain, which he took to a local physician. It was discovered that something was there that had to come out.

Accordingly he was laid upon a table, given a good swig of the fumes of the cornucopia and operated upon. The result was astonishing. Nail after nail was taken out. They had been there so long they were rusty, and some had stuck into the walls of the stomach. Most of them were of small size, but one was several inches long, the one making the most trouble, no doubt.

After removing the surplus iron in the system of the victim, he was allowed to return to knowing things again. He is little the worse for the wear and tear of his profession.

Blocks Campaign.

An outbreak of rinderpest has brought the German campaign against the Hottentots in southwest Africa to a standstill. The German government has asked the reichstag to provide for the dispatch of 700 more men, 2,600 horses and 1,000 dromedaries to the scene of war.

Newspaper "Tipe" Sacred.

The court of appeals in London rendered the interesting decision that newspapers cannot be compelled by the courts to divulge their sources of information under special circumstances. The point was raised in a libel suit against a trade paper.

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M. Clay, 1801 Fitzwater street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. Gary, 327 Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.

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